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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Roosevelt Asks Vast Farm Aid

France Backs Modified Pact

U. S. Jobs Await Many Women

Siam Upsets Youths' Red Rule

London Wants Freight Subway

Rome Reopens Oldest Circus

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT sends Congress his message asking authorization to refinance the indebtedness of farmers. The plan involves the issue of from $2,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 in low interest bonds to be exchanged for outstanding farm mortgages. This is one of the proposed projects to be carried out by the new Farm Credit Bureau under Henry Morgenthau Jr. The 4 per cent bonds would issue through the Federal Land Banks, with interest guaranteed by the Government. Present mortgage holders, in many cases, will be asked to scale down the principal in exchange for assurance of payment. The President defines his idea—He would save the farm family home, help the farmer get back his acres.

¶ France's Cabinet decides to approve the Mussolini four-power pact in its modified form. Amendments proposed by the British Cabinet were introduced at the Paris conference by Ambassador Tyrrell. French Ambassador de Jouvenel, arriving from Rome, defends the Italian plan before the French ministers, declaring it fits into the framework of the League. It reënforces the Locarno accords. It means four leading powers understanding instead of misunderstanding each other. As modified smaller nations would have a voice through the League. This would seem to overcome the objections vigorously voiced by the Little Entente and Poland—Reason appears to be pushing this momentous plan for the 10-year banishment of war.

¶ Washington believes naming of Miss Frances Perkins as Secretary of Labor is only the beginning of woman's day. As soon as Congress passes the emergency bills and Postmaster-General Farley begins to parcel the federal jobs hundreds of women are expected to be appointed everything from ambassadors to postmasters. Former Gov. Nellie Tayloe Ross and former Congresswoman Ruth Bryan Owen are slated to hold the highest. Thousands of waiting women are in Washington, or in close touch. Lincoln's saying is seen in reverse—Now is the time for all good women to come to the aid of the party.

¶ Siam sees its Government dissolved and its constitution suspended. King Prajadhipok, whose absolute monarchy was overthrown last June, but who retains kingly powers, by emergency decree from his seaside palace at Huahin, removes Luan Pradit as head of the State Council, replacing him with Phya Manopakarana. Pradit, with a group of other young men educated in Europe, was behind last summer's overthrow. Lately, it is said, they have been listening to too many words from Moscow. Older Liberals take their places. King Prajadhipok explains—His young ministers, becoming communistic, endangered the state.

¶ The United States sees a record cut in government expense accounts when President Roosevelt lops $400,000,000 from compensations being paid to 1,100,000 veterans of wars. Nearly all this gigantic saving is made on allowances to veterans whose disabilities are not connected with their military service. The President states the case frankly to the former soldiers. They are not being discriminated against. Economy demands are such that every citizen must sacrifice. The Government has been lavishly generous—But in tight times even governments must be businesslike to keep going.

¶ London sees the Industrial Transport Association take up the project of an 80-mile underground "goodsway." Tunnels 16 feet high would be driven through the blue clay far below present passenger tubes. The great bulk of London's fast freight would be moved in swift electric vans at a saving of 60 to 80 per cent over present time. The goodsway would cost $150,000,000, but would reduce distribution costs $200,000,000 a year. Man no longer lives on a plane—His world expands upward and downward at the demand of economy and speed.

¶ Italian Premier Mussolini goes forward energetically with excavating the famous sites of antiquity. As the work ends at the Temple of Venus Genetrix, the diggers will begin excavations on the site of the celebrated Circus Maximus between the Aventine and Palatine Hills. The Circus in the age of Augustus was 2000 feet long by 600 feet wide and seated from 250,000 to 350,000 spectators. Unearthing of the fabled wonders of the ancients pays dividends—It teaches us what to avoid, makes us happier with what we have.

Modified Four-Power Accord Supported by French Cabinet

Appearance of Dictatorship Avoided in Arrangement Under Consideration—Treaty Revision to Correct Injustices Included in Conversations

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 3—Climaxing a week-end of intensive diplomatic activity, the French Cabinet met today to crystallize France's stand on the four-power peace pact proposed by the Italian Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini. The Government's decision, though unannounced, is in favor of accepting the plan in its present modified form, the Monitor understands.

As it is revealed by statements of the French Ambassador to Italy, M. Henri de Jouvenel, who returned to Paris Saturday to defend the Italian plan before the French Ministers, and as it is amended in the new British text submitted by the British Ambassador to Paris, Lord Tyrrell, here Saturday, the four-power pact no longer presents the appearance of a dictatorship of the "Big Four" which France justly feared but of an agreement between permanent members of the League of Nations Council to coöperate in seeking solutions of their common problems.

Furthermore, it is understood that diplomatic relations the past week have resulted in an agreement—at least between France and Britain—that the pact shall envisage treaty revision, not as an immediate aim, but as eventualities in reënforcing peace by adjusting injustices. Likewise some provisions are believed to have been made to insure that "equality of status" will not result in the rearmament of Germany.

The Cabinet's acceptance of the Mussolini proposals as thus modified does not mean the end of diplomatic and political consultations but their renewal in a more intensive form. Not only must a text acceptable to Germany and Italy as well as Britain and France be drawn up but the approval of the French Chamber of Deputies must be assured.

The Nationalist press here had stirred up considerable opposition to the plan but today this had been greatly diminished by M. de Jouvenel's issuance of what he termed an "authorized interpretation" of the

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Tennessee Valley Plan Leads Moves For Employment

Message From Roosevelt Expected on Operation of Muscle Shoals

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3—With Muscle Shoals as the driving power and with the reforestation-unemployment bill as an important auxiliary, President Roosevelt's plans for the Tennessee valley are about ready to get under way. Only the more pressing emergency legislation delays a start. This project, moreover, is only the opening of a national program for relief of unemployment, utilization of valuable national resources, and decentralization of industry.

Following conferences last week with leaders concerned in the Tennessee valley project, it became known that a presidential message paving the way to putting the Muscle Shoals plant into operation is to be expected shortly. The most essential single step is building of the Cove Creek storage dam some 200-odd miles up river from Muscle Shoals, in Tennessee. This project will require considerable preparatory work in clearing the ground, the very sort of work which the unemployed army which is to be recruited can perform.

Just as soon as engineers can estimate the number of men who can usefully be employed in the Cove Creek area, they will be assembled and put on the job. Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, patron of the Muscle Shoals project, estimates that the maximum would be from 5000 to 6000 men in the Cove Creek sector alone.

The only remaining preparatory work is to straighten out a few legal points concerning the method of taking titles and acquiring the necessary land involved in the storage basin. This done, and the engineering plans complete, work will rapidly swing ahead.

Muscle Shoals itself appears to be the only moot point in the entire project. Though legislative backers are as strong as ever for putting the plant into operation, various business groups maintain the opposition which for over a decade has kept the plant idle. These same business interests, however, strongly welcome the Tennessee valley project as a whole, and are equally enthusiastic about its ultimate extension to the watersheds of the Ohio, Missouri, Arkansas and Columbia rivers.

The United States Chamber of Commerce in its monthly publication, the Nation's Business, gives a laudatory estimate of the Tennessee valley project in its entirety, though opposing the Muscle Shoals feature. To business, the most attractive aspects are cheap access to the region through existing and proposed river channels, and abundant hydroelectric power.

Wheel Put World in Motion Which Has Gathered Terrific Momentum Down the Ages

Its Invention Has Meant to Transport, All That It Is Today—Up to Then, Men Moved Laboriously and Within Short Range

All Aboard, America—*First of 18 Articles*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Someone has said that the greatest of inventions is the wheel. Certainly it can be taken as the symbol of transportation.

It symbolizes both yesterday's achievements and today's difficulties in that field. Modern transportation has to be viewed in perspective with its history if the subject is to be appreciated or its problems understood.

The wheel appears in the records of men in stone drawings of ancient Egypt and Assyria as early as 1500 B. C. There and in Greece and Rome it graced the chariots of warriors and ceremonial figures. Later it bore the carriages of royalty and then of common folk. Under the boiler of steam locomotives—descendants of Stephenson's "Rocket"—it became a massive thing of iron and steel speeding on rails. At length it took to the open road again, clad in rubber tires and turned first by foot power, then by gasoline motors.

This is not to say that transportation began with the wheel or is likely to end with it. It began when the primitive mother strapped her babe to her back to follow her mate on the hunt.

Men must early have noted that they could drag more than they could carry; hence they fashioned rude sledges. The sledge was found to move more easily if loose logs were thrown under it for it to roll on. Then someone, it is supposed, thought of cutting a cross-section of the log, burning a hole through it and placing it on an axle.

Possibly the earliest form of the wheel was not of wood but of stone, chipped into shape by use of a flint. Thus was started a rolling stone that

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City in China Proper Captured by Invader

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

POSITION OF SHIHMENCHAI

Map Shows New Point Which Japan Claims to Have Taken

Capture of Town In Northern China Claimed by Japan

Invader Extends Conquest Southward Beyond Limits of Great Wall

TIENTSIN, China, April 3 (AP)—Japanese occupation of the city of Shihmenchai, 10 miles south of the Great Wall in North China proper, Saturday, has resulted in renewed belief here that the action is a prelude to Japanese occupation of a wide area south of the wall.

A Japanese detachment was reported to have occupied Shihmenchai at 9:30 a. m. Saturday, after a stiff battle lasting seven hours. The city is northwest of Shanhaikwan, Chinese coastal city which was taken last January by the Japanese.

Japanese dispatches quoted the commander of the Japanese troops at Shihmenchai as saying that if the Chinese continued to resist, the fighting must go on and the sword must be unsheathed until the resistance is crushed.

If the hostilities continue along the eastern extremity of the Great Wall it was believed the Japanese would occupy the region between Shanhaikwan and Lanchow on the south bank of the Luan River, half way to Tientsin.

Spokesmen for Japanese army headquarters have said that whether any extensive drive southward will be made by the invaders depends upon actions which might be taken by Chinese commanders.

Cut in Farms Debt Is Urged By Roosevelt

Asks Power of Congress to Cut Mortgage Burden by $1,000,000,000

Would Bond Change

Would Issue Certificates of Indebtedness at Not More Than 4½ Per Cent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3—President Roosevelt today sent a message and bill to Congress intended to lighten the farmer's mortgage burden by a flotation of government bonds, and asked for power in advance to negotiate reciprocal tariff agreements.

Both proposals are crammed with sensational importance. The mortgage relief plan, which is clamored for by farm owners the country over, and which is to be enlarged by similar relief for hard-pressed home-owners, is the sugar coating to both the tariff pill and the broader farm relief bill now in the Senate.

On its own merits, the mortgage proposal would mark almost a revolution in American financing. It is proposed to convert present privately held mortgages, which the unfortunate borrowers cannot meet, into obligations held by the Government, with a readjusted principal, lower interest rates, and amortized payments.

To Carry Low Rate

The total amount of bonds will probably rise to some $2,000,000,000 or $3,000,000,000, depending entirely on how many mortgage holders convert their obligation into government bonds. The issues will carry a 4 per cent interest rate, and hence will be exceedingly attractive to any investor, and the money will cost the farmer 4½ per cent. A few weeks ago the average rate throughout the country was 1.7 per cent higher, or 6.2 per cent; it has been rising since, and as President Roosevelt says rates in many instances "are so unconscionably high as to be contrary to a sound public policy."

The farm mortgage bill is to be attached as a rider to the pending farm relief bill, in order to expedite that measure through the Senate. With the attractive mortgage plan attached, there seems little doubt of fairly early passage.

Delay in sending the mortgage bill to Congress has been because President Roosevelt insisted on a lower interest rate than sponsors had originally suggested: 5 per cent. He stipulated that it should be brought to the lowest possible level, and would even have preferred to charge the farmer less than 4½ per cent, but his advisers thought no lower rate practicable.

Backed by Wallace

The bill was drafted under supervision of Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., the governor of the New Farm Credit Association; Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget; Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Paul Bestor, farm loan commissioner, who is to supervise the plan.

The total of farm mortgages outstanding is estimated at more than $12,000,000,000, including short-term indebtedness. Forty per cent of the farms in the country carry such a burden, being obligated 30 per cent to individuals, 23 per cent to insurance companies, 19 per cent to federal and joint stock land banks, 11 per cent to commercial banks, 10 per cent to mortgage companies and 7 per cent to other agencies. Estimated annual interest amounts to between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000.

A huge proportion of these mortgages are believed to be frozen, and facing foreclosure. In many cases the property could not be liquidated to the face of the note, and foreclosure would be futile.

To lift this crushing burden, President Roosevelt's bill proposes the issuance of government obligations which would be exchanged for present mortgages, and also sold to the public. The bonds would be issued only as needed, from time to time.

Sees Slight Loss

President Roosevelt believes the operation can be carried out without substantial direct loss to the Government, and that this loss would be more than compensated by the gain brought to the whole country by a restoration of the purchasing power of farmers.

Popularity of the measure is due in part to pressure from insurance companies and savings banks, as well as to the enormous support it receives from farm owners and home owners who later expect the same privileges. The step is thus not alone a relief stroke for farmers, but to banks and other financing agencies, and to ordinary citizens the country over.

In his message, the President stresses that the farm mortgage proposal is an integral part of the broad plan to end the forced liquidation of property, to build up buying power, and to extend the credit structure. The plan is genuinely unprecedented through its enormous scope, although through the R. F. C. the same aid went to larger financial undertakings, banks, etc.

The President points out that the measure interlocks with the broader farm bill, which by increasing farm prices would put the farmer in a better position to meet his mortgage obligations. Graphically, Mr. Roosevelt stresses the farmer's need to meet his debt "in commodity terms

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Italy to Excavate Circus Maximus For Art Treasures

Gigantic Arena Rebuilt Many Times by Rulers of Ancient Rome

Special from Monitor Bureau

ROME—The systematic excavation of the Circus Maximus, in Rome, will be undertaken in the near future as soon as the excavations of the Temple of Venus Genetrix, now in progress, will have been concluded.

This famous circus was the scene some years ago of a partial and superficial excavation at its extremity towards the Celian Hill, and the buildings encumbering the old arena have for the greater part been swept away. The site of the Circus has, however, since been left as a somewhat untidy piece of waste land, occupied by small artisan shops, while on the southern side may still be seen the white stones of the Jewish cemetery.

Owing to the vicissitudes through which the Circus, or rather the series of circuses, which succeeded one another on an ever-increasing scale of splendor, passed, an open mind is maintained by archæologists as to what may still be found there. Lying in a once watered valley, between the Aventine and the Palatine Hills, the site, it is considered, may, even if excavated to a low level, afford traces of early Italic and Etruscan occupation. Admittedly, the excavations will be in the nature of a speculation. At the same time, it is almost inconceivable that remains of architectural interest will not be found, since in the age of Augustus the arena was surrounded by an arcade containing shops and surmounted by a sort of pergola.

The Circus Maximus, which from its size, its ornamentations and its importance to the Roman people, may perhaps be considered as the foremost building of the ancient world, measures some 2000 feet in length and 600 feet in breadth, and at one time was capable of holding certainly 250,000, and, according to some writers, even 350,000 persons. Tradition ascribes the construction of the original circus to Tarquinius Priscus.

The Circus was enlarged and ornamented under the Republic, but it was not till the Empire that it became a conspicuous public resort. Like the Colosseum and other vast Roman structures, the Circus Maximus was freely utilized during the Middle Ages as a quarry by the builders of new palaces and houses. Art treasures and fragments which once ornamented the Circus are now scattered throughout the museums, and the obelisks which today adorn the Piazza del Popolo and that of St. John Lateran were originally set up on the central platform in the Circus

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Things Present

The "All Aboard, America" series begins today.

It is positively touching to see wringing wets appeal for a bit of restraint when beer becomes legal. See the editorial "Bottled Morality."

An interesting sketch and biography of Washington Irving adorn the Home Forum page.

Youngsters will hasten to experiment with secret codes after reading the directions on the Children's page.

Another weekly letter from Boston appears on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow's article in the "All Aboard, America" series will deal with the progress in sea transportation.

Tuesday brings the Educational page with its "Advertising—and You" series, the Gardens and Home Building page with its Hobby column, the weekly Radio column, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Chicago Officials Doubt Gang Ban In Legalized Beer

Use of 'Dummy' Names in Getting Licenses Said to Be Considered

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 3 — Now that legal beer is coming back, will it put the gangsters and beer racketeers out of business? As general as this claim has been, persons in high official positions here are inclined to believe just the opposite, and as the new legal beer comes closer and closer, are becoming more apprehensive that the gangs are preparing to put their fingers into the pie and pull out big plums.

If this is to be the case, they are afraid racketeering will be still more difficult to control, in view of the fact that the legalization of beer will give the beer racketeers a certain amount of legal protection they did not have before, and make their operations harder to get at.

Just how far this might go is admitted to be somewhat speculative, but one authority, on the basis of years of experience in the enforcement field, sees the time not far distant when the "brewers will be working for the gangsters." If his guess is right, he added, the brewers had better get busy and organize themselves as fully as possible, unless they want to be controlled by the so-called public enemies, who during the years of prohibition have had their way with the beer business.

Various Methods Discussed

It is believed that two things might happen, first, that the beer gangs will continue to manufacture beer under a legal license, and if they can't obtain the license in their own names, will get some unknown but fairly respectable person to become "dummy" for them. Then they will force their beer on saloons and speakeasies in their territories with the same strong-arm or "muscle" tactics they used to hold their customers before. Or, they might force legitimate brewers to take them on as go-betweens, exacting larger and larger tribute as the competition gets stronger, in payment for the business they bring to the brewery by the same terroristic methods with which they have intimidated the speakeasies which sold their illegitimate brew.

From his vantage point this informant sees the gangs as unwilling to yield their position as long as they see any possibility of profits. What can they do if they don't get in on the beer trade, he asks. They can't go into any of the other rackets because the field is pretty well saturated. Gambling isn't paying very well. They have all their machinery. They have their territories pretty well organized, their lists of "suckers." They can go on pretty much as before, without the risk of being caught for violating the federal prohibition act.

Whatever they do in the way of restraint of trade will be only a state offense. By and large, it looks like the gangs will be in a more advantageous position, and that the racketeering situation will be more

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Drys Urged to Check Beer 'Clubs' by Use Of No License Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DIGHTON, Mass., April 3—Unification of Massachusetts drys to prevent the return of the saloon in the guise of chartered clubs or hotel drinking rooms was urged by Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Education Against Alcohol, in an address at the Unitarian Church here last night.

Mrs. Tilton said that "a chartered club or hotel drinking room could be, in effect, a saloon—a place where men gather in quantities to drink,—whether on their legs or in 'revolving chairs.' As for the bar it is quite harmless compared with the bottle." She urged drys to solidify their sentiment, enroll it and get it to the polls in a vote for dry candidates to the constitutional convention. In addition, she advised running independent dry candidates in 1934.

"We got prohibition out of 'no license,'" Mrs. Tilton said. "Now we must start in at once and get it back again out of 'no license.' We shall get it back more rapidly than in times past because youth is going to have the contrast between the conditions where drinking, though by no means eliminated, was reduced 60 per cent.

Mrs. Tilton declared that the country is due for a "morning after" from legislation on beer, gambling and a "general let-down of moral welfare legislation." She urged Massachusetts drys to "minimize the wreckage ahead and be ready in the 'morning after' when real common sense comes back, to make the State of Massachusetts a real leader in one of the greatest child welfare measures ever visioned by a nation—prohibition."

Police in Aurora, Ill., Save Their Jobs By Doing Chores for Citizens on Beats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AURORA, Ill.—Police who, in addition to patrolling your neighborhood, will fix your furnace, take out the ashes, help you put the car away late at night, or even escort you or your guests home from a party, are serving householders here.

When the necessity for trimming the city's budget compelled the laying off of 11 policemen, the furloughed officers put their heads together. Would people in the residential districts—now but scantily patrolled—pay $1 or $2 a month to have their property watched over at night? They would. Many signed up for the service, the police offering to do anything the householders called on them to do. "Just turn on the porch light," they said, "or call the main office, and we'll stop to see what you want."

So now when a light flashes across the window late at night and an automobile is heard turning into the driveway, Mr. or Mrs. Citizen knows it's the private police in the squad car looking around to see that all's well. And the men who would otherwise be without jobs are happy to be employed while they are waiting to be put back on their regular beats.

While they don't earn so much as their salaries had been, they make enough to take care of themselves, according to police headquarters, and are not obliged to ask help of the public commissary.

Boston Open-Air Gathering Places Put in Work Plan

Housing Board Director Advocates Public Forums in Congested Areas

Establishment of open-air public gathering places in congested areas like the North and West Ends of Boston has been proposed by Mr. John Ihlder, executive director of the Boston Housing Association, in a plan submitted to Mayor James M. Curley as chairman of the trustees of the George Robert White fund.

The central feature of such places, Mr. Ihlder says, would be a building of moderate size, without walls, which would provide shelter from sun glare or storm, would be large enough to accommodate a small audience, with space on the surrounding grounds for an overflow.

The details of such an open-air development as this could be varied with each neighborhood, Mr. Ihlder points out. The essentials are to provide an open-air forum with the structures and equipment, with open-air spaces suited to varied activities that would make it of the greatest possible use to the people of the neighborhood.

Among the incidental advantages of such development, according to Mr. Ihlder, are that it would provide work and wages as well as a constructive use for land that now, with the buildings on it, has become a civic liability, and would provide works of public utility and beauty that entail practically no continuing cost to the taxpayers. The growing demand for open-air forums, theaters or gathering places, he says, has followed a traditional course.

The White fund has provided adequately in the past for programs which have afforded the greatest possible benefit to the people of the city, Mr. Ihlder declares. The present proposal is designed to supplement, strengthen and carry forward what already has been accomplished in the establishment of health units. So it is fortunate, he says, that the completion of the health unit program comes at a time when changing conditions make most effective the fund's possible contribution toward improvement.

Sandino to Operate Large Farm Colony

MEXICO CITY, April 3 (By U. P.)—Gen. Cesar Agusto Sandino, whose insurrectionist activities upset internal Nicaraguan affairs for seven years, is now engaged in founding an agricultural colony near Jinotega, Nicaragua, near the Honduran frontier, according to Dr. Pedro Jose Zepeda, Sandino's representative in Mexico.

The erstwhile insurrectionist, Dr. Zepeda declared on his return here from Managua where he assisted in negotiating a peace pact with the Nicaraguan Government on behalf of his chief, is busily working with 1000 of his followers deepening the Coco River from Bocay to Gracias á Dios Cape, on the Caribbean in order to provide his colony with easy access to outside markets. His plans call for the founding of Sandino City on the banks of the river, which will be the center of activities for his colony.

In contrast to the large number of United States Marines and National Guardsmen stationed at Jinotega to maintain peace during the Sandino insurrection period, there is now a guard of less than 100 men, all Sandino followers, in the entire area along the Coco River, according to Dr. Zepeda.

Merchantman on Trial Run

CAMDEN, N. J., April 3 (AP)—The Washington, newest addition to America's merchant marine, steamed down the Delaware River Saturday on her first trial run. If her trials prove satisfactory, the Washington is to be delivered on May 1 to her owners, the United States Lines, and is scheduled to make her maiden voyage to Hamburg, Germany, on May 10.

Railway Experts Strive to Adjust Economy Views

Roosevelt Indorsement of Federal Coördinator Seems Assured

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3—To conciliate their differences and agree upon a comprehensive plan for regional railroad consolidation which would put the nation's networks on their financial feet once more, the special conference of the President's railroad experts went into session again this morning.

It is the hope of the Administration that such agreement can be obtained today or tomorrow in order that the President may send his railroad message and proposed legislation to Congress before the end of the week.

The Administration itself is understood to have had a fairly concise conception of the type of railroad legislation it intends to present. But representatives of the different railroads and of railway labor held such diverse views when they presented their respective proposals to the President last Saturday that he was forced to send them back for further conferences with Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, who is managing the railroad situation for the President.

From the nature of negotiations in progress it is evident that the President is proceeding in his characteristic fashion. He is seeking to deal with the railroad problem just as he did with the farm problem—by putting representatives of all the different points of view on the subject into a room together, giving them certain broad fundamentals to work from and then telling them to get together on a plan which they can all support.

Those who have been conferring with the President on the railroad subject are convinced that he has definitely decided to set up a federal coördinator to reduce waste through unnecessary competition.

The variations of the coördinator plan have already been presented to him, according to Mr. Roper, while the railroad committee is understood today to be concentrating on the possibility of combining the plan drafted by Mr. Frederick H. Prince of Boston, for drawing the railroads into seven or eight national systems, with the coördinator plan.

The committee has also been asked by the President, it is understood, to investigate the claim of supporters of the Prince plan that it would produce savings in railroad operating costs of $743,589,000 on the basis of 1932 traffic figures. According to these sources the plan would put Class 1 carriers in the position where their combined net income on the 1932 basis would be $496,244,000 instead of a net income deficit of $247,245,000.

In contrast the federal coördinator plan was only supposed to provide savings of roughly $100,000,000. The gap between the two figures is due both to the rerouting and concentration of traffic under the Prince plan and the additional displacement of about 250,000 laborers by the pensioning off of older men and the maintenance of others on part pay.

Conservative Heads Cabinet in Siam

BANGKOK, Siam, April 3 (AP)—A new Siamese Government was in power today after King Prajadhipok issued a decree quashing what he regarded as a Communist threat.

A cabinet headed by Mr. Phya Manopakarana, representing conservative elements, took over control. Armed forces were placed around the palace district when the King's order was announced yesterday, removing Mr. Luan Pradit, who had headed the Government since last June.

The King declared the Luan Pradit group had convictions "which cannot possibly harmonize with the policy of any nation not wholly Communistic." The action was taken after the group presented an economic plan to which the King objected.

Dorrance Estate Pays $14,394,698 To Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 3—A check for $14,394,698 was received by the register of wills for Pennsylvania Saturday in payment of the inheritance tax of the John T. Dorrance estate, this being the largest check ever received by the State for this purpose.

At the same time, another check for $104,278, representing interest due the State on the amount, which had been contested up to and including the decision of the Supreme Court, was paid the State. A third check for $2362, representing costs to the State, was also paid.

Dr. Dorrance, who made his fortune in the food business, left an estate estimated at $115,000,000. Both New Jersey and Pennsylvania claimed the inheritance tax, as Dr. Dorrance maintained residences in both states. However, the executors claimed that New Jersey was his legal residence. The Supreme Court recently decided in favor of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Owen as Envoy To Denmark Foreseen

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 3—The appointment of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, former representative from Florida as Minister to Denmark, appeared imminent today.

Having set a precedent by appointing a woman to the Cabinet, President Roosevelt, it was said in authoritative quarters today, had agreed to send Mrs. Owen to Denmark to pioneer in the position of United States envoy to a foreign government.

The fact that Mrs. Owen was honor guest at a dinner given by Mr. Otto Wadsted, Danish Minister to the United States, has been accepted as confirmation of reports of her appointment. The daughter of a former Secretary of State, Mrs. Owen is especially well-fitted for the Danish post. Two years ago, she traveled by automobile through the country's byways getting acquainted with its natives. "Madam Minister" is to be the proper term of address for the feminine diplomat to correspond with "Mr. Minister" or "Mr. Ambassador."

Peru Appoints Benavides

LIMA, Peru, April 3 (By U. P.)—Gen. Oscar Benavides, ex-president of Peru and Consul-General at London, has been made a divisional general by vote of congress, 74 to 9. The former president arrived here recently from England to assist in Peru's efforts to retain possession of Leticia, which was seized from Colombia last September.

Town Forest Plan Fostered by Drive Urging Extension

State Organization Shows Value of Reforestation to Communities

To rout the forces which unless checked would wipe out American forests, the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association is starting a campaign for wider forest conservation through a three-year program, which combines esthetic advantages with economic arguments.

Furtherance of the town forest and park movement and extension of the system of state forests and parks are main features of the program, according to Mr. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the association.

Mr. Reynolds pointed out that these forests are important both from an economic and recreational standpoint. In the establishment of town forests, he said, the State furnishes the trees for planting free of charge, thus assuming about half the cost of establishing a new forest.

For some time, the association has been an advocate of the town forest idea in this country. The organization brought the movement into this country, it is said. In 1913, Mr. Reynolds was sent to Europe to study the town forest movement in Germany and other countries where this plan has been successful.

As a result, in 1914, the first American town forest was established at Fitchburg. From this meager beginning the idea has spread into several states.

Massachusetts, Mr. Reynolds said, has assumed the lead, with 93 town forests, aggregating over 27,000 acres in which more than 250,000 trees are planted annually.

The association in its three-year program is endeavoring to raise the number of Massachusetts town forests to 125, for many beauty spots now facing destruction should be saved as town forests, parks or forest memorials, Mr. Reynolds averred. Along this same line the organization is working to preserve natural beauty along highways by formation of roadside forest reservations.

In connection with town forests, Mr. Reynolds said that their economic advantages are many, including employment of jobless men, with all the money expended going directly into laborers' hands; timber-growing for profit, protection of water supply, and recreation. The latter, he said, is extremely important to New England.

Mr. Reynolds added that abandoned farms and cut-over lands can be used for town forests. He said that towns can get this land almost as cheaply as the State gets its state forest land. The State is not allowed to pay more than $5 an acre. Town forests, he continued, will in time become self-supporting and will even pay substantial dividends.

Through town forests, Mr. Reynolds explained, heavy freight charges can be saved, for the timber can be hauled directly from the stump to the consumer. He said that 90 per cent of the lumber used in Massachusetts is imported largely from the West and the freight rates are high. Foresters believe that timber can be grown here for the cost of transportation from the West, which is $14 a ton.

In connection with state forests and parks, Mr. Reynolds said the Legislature has authorized the acquisition of 50,000 more acres for state forests, of which there now are 115,000 acres. As this purchase must be made by 1935, the association is making a determined effort to have the necessary appropriation voted. This would be not over $250,000.

Mr. Reynolds said the association also is working for the establishment of park areas in which Massachusetts may retain or restore her primeval beauty. There are many areas containing natural beauty which should be made into parks when times return to normal and plans should be made now for their acquisition, he added.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
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Waldorf
TO-NIGHT'S EVENING SPECIAL
Fried pork chop, sliced tomatoes, potatoes, rolls and butter.
15c
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Meat loaf (baked in pie crust), mushroom sauce, French fried potatoes, rolls and butter.
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Over a Million Meals Weekly
A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

All-Iron Catboat, New 'Mews' of Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEYMOUTH, Mass., April 3 — The maiden trip of a sailing craft, the development of which may revolutionize small boat sailing, was held on the Fore River yesterday. The Lynx, as the new all-iron catboat is called, more than lived up to expectations, according to Mr. S. B. Jones Jr. of Marblehead, her owner, and Lieutenant-Commander Robert W. Rose, naval architect and the boat's designer. To overcome the noise which waves slapping against the metal would cause, more than 25 pounds of asphalt painted on the inside made the Lynx as silent as a wooden boat.

"She sails remarkably close to the wind and appears somewhat faster than her equivalent in wood," said Mr. Jones after a trial lasting several hours. "She is not rigged for racing, however, and is essentially intended as a family boat. That is the reason for the 2600 pounds of buoyancy carried in two tanks which constitute her nonsinkable feature."

The Lynx carried four passengers on her trial run and is expected to accommodate six persons comfortably. She is 16 feet in length and is constructed of several 16-gauge iron plates, the edges of which are butted together on an iron-pipe frame and welded into a solid water-tight joint.

Betting Made Legal In New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., April 3 (AP)—A bill legalizing betting on horse races in New Hampshire automatically became law today upon the failure of Gov. John G. Winant either to sign or veto the measure.

The Governor had had until shortly before noon to act before the expiration of exactly five days since the bill was placed upon his desk. Under New Hampshire law, legislation becomes effective after five days if the Governor fails to act upon it.

The bill was introduced primarily to permit the Rockingham Park race track at Salem to operate a parimutuel system, but it also permits the operating of betting machines at state fairs.

Sunken German Navy Not Now Worth Junk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Manchester, Eng.

ABANDONMENT of the salvage of the 10 remaining German warships which are still on the sea-bed at Scapa Flow, in the Orkneys, is announced here in view of the low prices prevailing for scrap metal.

Mr. E. F. Cox, salvage expert, has already achieved a remarkable feat in raising 32 ships of the sunken German fleet, which were towed to Rosyth in Scotland to be broken up.

Hale Is Honored As Early Advocate Of Universal Peace

Tribute was paid to the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale as an advocate of world peace in a memorial service held yesterday at the First Church in Boston. The service, conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Carroll Perkins, minister of King's Chapel, was held under the auspices of the First Church and the Lend-a-Hand Society, of which Dr. Hale was the founder. Dr. Perkins was assisted by Dr. Christopher Eliot, president of the society.

In speaking of Dr. Hale, Mr. Edwin D. Mead, a close friend of the former minister, said: "No man was prouder of America's great peace services than Dr. Hale." His service for the peace cause was untiring, he declared.

Reviewing his activities with peace movements, Mr. Meade said that as early as 1871, in his magazine, Old and New, he published an article on "The United States of Europe." As early as 1885 he emphasized the peace cause as "one of the supreme interests of the church."

At the centennial of George Washington's inauguration, Dr. Hale devoted a special sermon to the urgency of applying to international affairs "the principles upon which our Federal Republic had been organized and had prospered." Later he was a strong advocate of "a permanent international tribunal," at the Conference on International Arbitration at Lake Mohonk.

What! Give Up the Old Spading Fork To Dig Worms by Turning a Switch?

Spring is here. The drip, drip into tin buckets on the south side of the sugar maples says so. The long dormant brooks that are beginning to bubble over with laughter, and the seed catalogue in the noon mail likewise affirm the joyful fact.

Speaking of catalogues, and brooks—the current Royal Eastern Radio Catalogue announces an ultramodern accessory for the fine art of fishing which promises to put the Izaak Waltonian pastime on a par with Einstein's activities in the realm of relativity. Witness the announcement of the latest angling gadget:

"Wupee—the electric worm charmer, 'The Fisherman's Pal.' Saves . . . labor and doesn't harm the lawn. Enough bait in 15 minutes to fish all day. Man, here's the best improvement in fishing since Izaak Walton first dropped a line. Bait—plenty of it! Live, active angle worms—without digging—by electricity. Plug the Wupee connection into an ordinary light socket. Insert the special steel electrodes into the ground. Turn on the current. Wupee! Up come the wigglers—big ones, little ones—short and fat or long and skinny."

What's that the catalogue says about not harming the lawn? Who ever heard of digging bait in the lawn in preference to the area around the kitchen spout, or behind the barn?

For the man who dotes on the first upstream cast of the season with a five-ounce fly rod with a double-tapered line and a six-foot leader with a silver doctor on one loop and a gray hackle or the other, the electric bait digger might be just the thing to tide him over to the "fly" season.

But what about the man who fishes in the old-fashioned Izaak Walton way? What good is an electric worm charmer to the fellow who wants to take a morning off from turning up the garden soil to turn up a few clods for a can of wiggly bait before testing his trout-charming prowess in an April freshet?

Probably the insulated steel electrodes of the electric worm charmer would be lost in the hands of the bamboo-pole, bent-pin artisan. A few strategic thrusts with a spading fork can work wonders for the old-fashioned bait digger.

Events Tonight

New England Office Managers: Dinner and meeting, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Boston School Committee: Meeting Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7:30.

Edison Company of Boston Employees: Performance of mystery play, "The Bridge," 1165 Massachusetts Avenue, 8:15.

Field and Forest Club: Round table dinner meeting, music and motion pictures, 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

Boston Baptist Social Union: Annual meeting and banquet, address, "The Modern home—Its Problems and Tasks," by the Rev. Dr. James Gordon Gilkey, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 6.

Interracial Citizens' Committee of Massachusetts: Italian evening, lecture and music, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, Boylston Street, 8.

Dinner in honor of Dr. James V. May, head of former Massachusetts Department of Ornithology, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Opening of adult education courses, 7.

Boston Leland Powers Alumni Club: Reading of "Cyrano de Bergerac," by Miss Hortense Creede Railsback, Myrna Chamberlain School of the Spoken Word, Wollaston, evening.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Goethe's Love, Friederike," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," film, 2:30, 8:20 p. m.
Copley—"Dick Whittington," 8:15 p. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

Events Tomorrow

Chromatic Club: Concert, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.

Lenten musicale by Mrs. Edith Noyes Greene, benefit unemployed musicians, Pierce Building, corner of Huntington Avenue and Dartmouth Street, 3:30.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Women's Republican Club: Concert by the Dorothy Doe Ensemble, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Pottery, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Salem Teachers College: Conference for school committee members, Salem, 9:30.

University of Pennsylvania Association: Luncheon, University Club, 12:30.

Women Organists' Club: Meeting, musical program, Copley Methodist Church, 11. Open to public.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Goethe's Love, Friederike," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," film, 2:30, 8:20 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; sixteenth century French engravings; and modern illustrated books.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2; closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Fifteenth and early sixteenth century German prints; etchings and engravings from the Museum Collection; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including some drawings from the Loeser Collection and some Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; Special Exhibition, water colors by modern American artists.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free weekdays and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Native birds in water color by Mr. John D. Smith of the Boston Society of Natural History; North American Indian beadwork and pottery; ivory carvings; Chinese embroideries; old-fashioned valentines; stamp posters; airplane models; and many permanent exhibits of interest.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Paintings and sculptures by Sam Thal. Through April 5.

Jordan Marsh Company Gallery, Ninth Floor, Jordan Marsh Company Annex—Exhibition by contemporary artists of New England.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibitions of etchings, engravings and mezzotints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Mary Brewster Hazleton. Through April 8.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Flower paintings by Edna Ellis Baylor. Through April 7.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Annual members' exhibition. Also Henry H. Shepley's gold medal prize model for the New York Medical Center. Through April 8.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by Frederick Garrison Hall. Through April 10.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Carved birds, by Francis G. Shaw. Through April 15.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—An exhibition of old brass and copper from England, France and Spain, assembled from Boston owners by J. Templeman Coolidge. Through April 14. Also a group of ecclesiastical work by Arthur J. Stone. Through April 8. Jewelry and enamels by Frank Gardner Hale. Through April 14. Batik wall hangings and pottery by George F. Frederick, April 17-29.

Fred Olsson's Art Shop, 9 Boylston Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Japanese prints by Hiroshige, Toyokuni, Kuniyoshi, Kunisada, Kuniman and others.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeanette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Brittany Coffee Shop, 222 Newbury Street—Paintings by Harold Rotenberg. April 4-April 18.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Annual Members' exhibition. Through April 8.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings by Emile A. Gruppe, April 3-15.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Engraved portraits from the Athenæum's collection. Through April 13.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuele Romano. (No closing date assigned.)

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Animal etchings colored in oil, by Stark Davis. Also wood engravings by Thomas Nason.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

The Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel—Flower paintings by Nelly Littlehale Murphy. (No closing date assigned.)

Holman's Print Shop, 54 Park Street—Exhibition of caricatures representative of all countries and the foremost caricaturists. Also small group of museum ivories.

Ely Signs Salary Bill, Slashing State Pay Roll

Gov. Joseph B. Ely today signed the bill calling for a 10 to 15 per cent reduction in the salaries of state officials and employees. The reduction is effective from April 1, 1933, to No. 30, 1934.

Provision is included in the measure to protect the pensions of persons retiring from the state service during that period.

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Settlement Seen In Plan to Improve Dairy Marketing

Destructive Competition Within the Industry Broken in Plan

All groups whose participation is required for setting up a permanent, stabilized marketing plan for the New England dairy industry are preparing to "shake hands."

Settlement of differences between the New England Dairies, Inc., and Bellows Falls Creamery is anticipated by Mr. S. C. Bird, former war-time milk administrator of Boston, who is working out a plan which he thinks will satisfy the producer, protect the consumer and give a fair deal to the distributor.

The sudden change toward settlement began when the Governors' Dairy Advisory Board, headed by Dr. H. B. Ellenberger of Vermont, expressed dissatisfaction at the way in which the New England Dairies, Inc., was doing things.

Machinery was set in motion to remove the objections of the board when Mr. Bird was asked to serve as go-between for the dealers and the producers.

In the new plan, Mr. Bird declares, the necessary safeguards are provided against a monopoly, thus meeting not only the objections of the board but also those maintained by Bellows Falls.

Incidentally, Mr. Bird pointed out, the new scheme will eliminate the necessity for the proposed $1,000,000 loan from the Farm Board.

"What we hope to effect in the dairy industry," he declared, "is a 'controlled democracy' and not a government supervised industry such as they have in Russia.

"We have tackled the problem on a purely business basis and organized as we would organize a business. We feel that enough economies can be effected between the producer and the consumer so that the profits we hope to pass along to the farmer will not be substantially reflected in higher prices to the consumer."

The whole structure of the new scheme is founded on the aim of doing away with destructive competition. The general reaction of farmers and dealers, he said, is that the new setup will be the first concrete effort to permanently stabilize the milk market.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with occasional light rain tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; minimum temperature tonight near 40; moderate easterly winds.

All New England States: Cloudy, probably with occasional rain tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate easterly winds and overcast weather, with occasional rain tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Possibly scattered rains early part, and scattered rains again toward end of week; colder over northern sections about Tuesday, otherwise seasonable temperatures.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	53	66	Montreal	34	40
Bismarck	24	46	Nantucket	40	44
Boston	41	47	New Orleans	66	82
Buffalo	42	48	New York	48	54
Calgary	34	56	Norfolk, Va.	54	74
Charleston	68	80	North Platte	28	54
Chicago	38	52	Philadelphia	52	66
Cincinnati	44	58	Phoenix, Ariz.	60	88
Denver	34	62	Pittsburgh	44	58
Eastport, Me.	34	36	Portland, Me.	38	42
Hatteras	64	72	Raleigh	56	76
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	42	60
7 p.m. April 3	66		St. Paul	32	40
Helena, Mont.	42	58	Salt Lake City	40	58
Huron, S. D.	30	50	San Francisco	54	62
Jacksonville	66	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	34	66
Kansas City	40	54	Seattle	46	58
Key West	78	84	Tampa	70	80
Los Angeles	54	72	Washington	50	70
Memphis	50	64	Wichita, Kan.	42	68
Miami, Fla.	72	82	Williston, N.D.	30	46

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 3.
B—Maximum April 2.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 5:28 p. m., Tuesday 5:44 a. m.
Height of tides 7.3 feet, 8.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:42 p. m.

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One block west of The White House
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Pict-O-Gram
ANSWERS
1. Thackeray.
2. Montreal.
3. Death Valley, Calif.
4. Theodore Roosevelt.
5. Japan.

Vacation Business Proves Gold Mine To New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 3—Characterizing this State's recreational industry as its "most promising gold mine," the New Hampshire Development Commission has revealed facts and figures indicating that "summer business" does not constitute benefits "solely to the managers of hotels, restaurants and wayside stands." Instances of increased property values have been directly traceable to the recreational development.

A survey of 155 out of 224 towns showed vacation time users of electric current nearly doubled in the six years ending Dec. 31, 1932. Corresponding revenues to the utility companies in that period leaped from $99,000 to $171,962 at the end of last year.

Banks in vacation-resort localities report similar gains, one such savings institution stating that 98 per cent of its business was with part-year residents. Another bank officer stated that average deposits in his bank in early spring would average $300,000 while early fall average was in excess of $520,000.

With a permanent population of about 465,000, New Hampshire's visitors and vacation guests number about 2,500,000 annually, coming from every state in the Union, Canada, Europe, Central and South America, Hawaii and Japan. In one resort community in the State, actual owners of vacation property came from 136 cities and towns in 13 states.

Telephone Employee Honored for Heroism

For noteworthy public service, Mr. Henry B. Bell of Salem, has received a Theodore N. Vail Medal, from the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company. Mr. Bell, who is a foreman employed with the telephone company, played a heroic part in the rescue of a man buried in the debris of a burned factory building.

The award, the only one made so far this year, was granted by the committee representing the Theodore N. Vail Memorial Fund, established in memory of the former president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. It designed to recognize acts that notably illustrate Mr. Vail's ideals of public service.

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PEAT MOSS
$2.35 Full Bale—$1.50 Half Bale
This peat moss is the perfect mulch—a thorough reconditioner for your soil. Each bale contains 20 to 22 bushels. Phone orders (District 5300) will be filled.
PLANT AND GARDEN SECTION, FIFTH FLOOR

Monitor News Radiocasts

The daily news radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor are now being heard over two stations instead of one as formerly.

The new schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" follows:

Noon, 12 to 12:15, over Station WBZ.

Evening, 6 to 6:15, over WHDH.

Mounting Accident Lists Evoke Ryan's Warning

With a state record of 11 more highway fatalities last week than in the corresponding week of a year ago, Registrar Morgan T. Ryan today cautioned the driving public that this year's aggregate toll is now greater than it was on April 1, 1932. Up to last week, this year had shown an improved record over the previous year. Mr. Ryan also warned the public that the regular safety equipment checkup of motor equipment must be completed and the regulation stickers be displayed on every car by May 1.

There were 66 operators convicted of operating after drinking last week. There were 804 licenses and registrations revoked or suspended, 50 for driving after drinking and 513 for insurance cancellations.

Raymond-Whitcomb Reopens

Raymond-Whitcomb, Inc., American travel company, announces reopening today of its office in the central shopping district of Boston to supplant the travel service offered by its present offices at 126 Newbury Street and 33 Devonshire Street. The new office is on the second floor of the Mark Cross Building at 145 Tremont Street.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Stunning News
Easter Coats
$9.79
Fur-trimmed and tailored models of beautiful all-wool fabrics—smarter coats, better coats than we've ever shown at such a low price.
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Salt Rising Bread
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ORIGINAL BAKERIES
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Our Leader, Plank Steaks 60c
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Edison Cuts Light And Power Rates In Business Class

Reduction in rates on electricity, applying to offices and stores and for power use, was announced today at a meeting of the directors of the Boston Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The new rate will be effective May 1.

In announcing the reduction, Mr. Walter C. Baylies, president of the company, said that in the last 10 years the rates for residence use has been reduced five times, whereas the rates for power have remained practically unchanged, and customers using electricity for offices and stores have not benefited to the same extent as the residence customers.

"It is hoped," Mr. Baylies said, "that these reductions in rates will have the effect of stimulating business and aiding in economic recovery; and to accomplish this result it seemed to the management proper that the stockholders should, for the time being at least, contribute their share with the employees in making the rate reduction possible."

The directors at their meeting also declared a dividend of $2.50 a share, payable May 1 to stockholders of record on April 10.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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April 3rd-10th
● The store-wide Jelleff event of triple importance this year because of its values—its coming BEFORE Easter—because of your increased desire to save!
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MEN'S PRACTICAL
WORK SUITS
Whipcord Lumberjacket and Trousers $2.95
For Taxi Drivers, Garage Men, Porters, Janitors, or Any Man who Tinkers Around Machines
—The suits come in gray or tan and are well tailored, giving a man a dressed up appearance even when he is working. The trousers have a double seat and are reinforced at points of wear—and all the pockets you desire.
Mail and Phone Orders Filled
Kann's—Men's Store, Second Floor

Taxpayers' Pleas Win Levy Slashes Set at $100,000,000

Sales and Beer Taxes Mark Schedule Revisions in Many States

CHICAGO, April 3 (AP)—Tax reduction was the battle cry yesterday in the several State Legislatures and apparently the State taxpayer can look forward to reductions approximating at least $100,000,000.

In some states, however, the tax structure remained untouched, in others, new forms, particularly sales and beer taxes, have been voted to reduce other taxes, and in a few, the taxpayer will be harassed to meet unbalanced budgets.

A survey of tax legislation showed:

New York — Increased gasoline taxes, sales tax, higher gross income tax and lower income tax exemptions considered because of $100,000,000 deficit.

Illinois—Three per cent sales tax effective, beer and licensing tax voted. Economies expected to reduce other forms of taxes.

Iowa—$10,000,000 already saved and $15,000,000 additional reduction sought.

Michigan—Proposed to cut down $12,000,000 annually on the budget and to reduce school and property taxes through substituting sales tax.

North Dakota—Biennial budget halved to $5,000,000; 2 per cent sales tax and 2 per cent scrip stamp plan enacted; tax levy to be set by Board of Equalization later.

Georgia—Cigarette tax automatically fell off from 20 to 10 per cent April 1 by previous legislation; sales tax defeated; automobile license fees reduced to save about $3,500,000 through Governor's order.

New Jersey—Mandatory appropriations by municipalities and counties repealed with estimated savings of $7,000,000; additional $5,000,000 expected to be saved through a law permitting towns in 1933 to appropriate only half their school budgets.

Maryland—Assembly early Sunday clipped state tax from 25 to 22 cents per $100 assessable property because of savings in lowered budget.

Wisconsin—Budget $15,254,000 below previous biennial figure and bill pending to reduce by about 30 per cent the maximum taxes to be collected by cities, towns and villages.

Indiana—Hopes to reduce property tax later by $12,500,000 through adopted levies on beer, incomes, intangibles, and automobile drivers' licenses.

Minnesota—Two mill reduction on property tax effected; salary cuts, reduced appropriation expected to result in additional savings. A funding bill provides a maximum 40 mill assessment for all purposes.

Missouri—Reduced property valuations to save about $8,000,000 in taxes.

Kansas—Auto fees cut in half, poll tax repealed, and State Tax Commission has been asked by Legislature to slice property and improvement valuations about 20 per cent.

Oregon—Two per cent sales tax, subject to referendum, and increased income taxes approved to replace property tax. Six million cut from biennial budget.

Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona—Tax reductions expected because of lowered appropriations, but tax boards and commissions will not meet for several months.

New Mexico—Tax rate unchanged but appropriations and assessed valuations have been reduced about 10 per cent. New taxes on sales, net business incomes, and oil.

Nebraska—State assessors revaluating property with indications of 25 per cent reduction; salary reductions, income taxes, and other revenue and savings bills being considered.

Four-Power Compact Supported at Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

proposals whose effect he said "will be to guarantee the peace of Europe for 10 years if states take advantage of it to negotiate with each other and not plead against one another."

"The pact of understanding and political collaboration proposed by Signor Mussolini fits into the framework of the League of Nations," he declared, continuing: "When the four nations will have come to agreement, it will remain for them to win over to their solutions the League Council where the four votes do not make a majority and the Assembly which groups more than 50 countries. Thus the destiny of the smallest state if it belongs to the League cannot be settled without its consent.

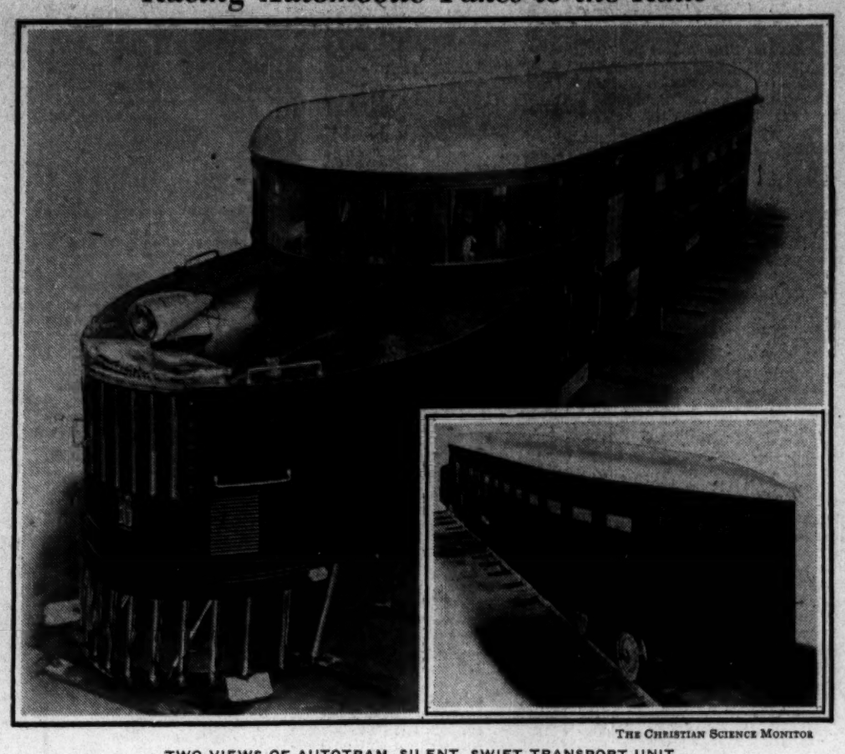
"Thus the proposition reinforces in practical application the Locarno accords which would be without a future if Italy and Britain, who guarantee the frontiers between France and Germany and Belgium and Germany, took sides against one of the countries between which they have accepted the burden of assuring peace."

Pointing out that there could be no question of the four-power directory expecting to impose its wishes on Europe, Asia and America, M. de Jouvenel said: "The whole question comes to deciding whether it is better for the four powers to understand one another or misunderstand one another. No one can help seeing that the situation in Europe which is already serious would become singularly alarming should the Disarmament Conference separate without arriving at any results, leaving Europe divided into hostile camps, and if in the middle of this confusion some demand for revision of frontiers should explode.

"It is from such danger that Europe is to be guarded by uniting the four great nations in a common effort to lead to a good finish of the Disarmament Conference, and in case they do not succeed, by constituting on the basis of Signor Mussolini's proposal an insurance company against risks of failure and against risks of attempt to revise treaties by force. I am in a position to declare that these explanations express a true thought of the head of the Italian Government."

A memorandum giving a résumé of French views is to be dispatched to the other powers as soon as it has been approved by President Lebrun, probably Wednesday. This memorandum is understood to be in the form of a proposal enlarging the original plan and fitting it specifically into the League of Nations.

Racing Automobile Takes to the Rails



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TWO VIEWS OF AUTOTRAM, SILENT, SWIFT, TRANSPORT UNIT

New Gasoline Car Runs at 85 Miles An Hour in Tests

Low Operating Cost, Speed and Safety Stressed in Extensive Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Tests of a newly-developed railway motorcoach designed to carry 40 passengers for low fares at a top speed of 85 miles an hour and to restore passenger business which has been falling away from the steam roads for more than a decade have been made, covering 4000 track miles of the Michigan Central, a part of the New York Central Lines.

The autotram, as it is known, built by the Clark Railway Equipment Company of Battle Creek, looks somewhat like a monster fish, is streamlined, made of aluminum alloy and is powered with a 16-cylinder motor which engineers say has made from four to five miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Mr. Eugene B. Clark declared that the autotram is capable of cruising speeds of 70 miles an hour, making good the claim that railroads equipped with the new coach can maintain through schedules, with frequent stops, 25 miles faster than the limited steam trains.

"Demonstrations have confirmed the data originally presented that operating and maintenance cost of the autotram, including depreciation and interest on the investment, will run about 12½ cents a mile, exclusive of operating labor," Mr. Clark said. "The autotram will make possible much lower fares than now prevail and go a long way toward restoring to the rails, passenger traffic that has been lost to the highways.

Reduction in crossing accidents is another point claimed for the autotram by reason of the ability to stop as well as start quickly.

"From a standing start," Mr. Clark said, "we attain a speed of 40 miles an hour in the first minute, and 65 miles in two minutes. Deceleration is even more rapid, due to the air-controlled hydraulic brakes on all wheels. We can make a service stop from 60 miles an hour in 900 feet, or 21 seconds. This is quite important because it gives the engineer a chance to avoid crossing accidents. The engineer's cab has a full vision, making it possible to see vehicles approaching the right-of-way from either side."

In many ways automotive construction has been followed in developing the autotram. Air within the car can be completely changed in a minute. Heat is supplied from the motor. Refrigeration may be used in summer. Rubber has been used extensively in mountings and vibration has been reduced to a minimum, Mr. Clark said. Insulating material completely fills the space between the inner and outer shells of the walls, roof and floors so that the effect of external temperature changes is minimized and also to a high degree the car is said to be sound proof.

Viscount Chelmsford

By the Associated Press

LONDON, April 3 — Viscount Chelmsford, who passed on here Saturday, was famous for his part in Indian constitutional reforms while Viceroy of India here.

Sir Frederic John Napier Thesiger, first Viscount and Baron Chelmsford of Chelmsford, was First Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain in the short-lived Labor Cabinet of 1924, and Viceroy and Governor-General of India from 1916 to 1921, a period made unusually difficult even for that land by Indian patriots who took advantage of the claims made upon them by the World War to press their fight for home rule.

Lord Chelmsford was appointed Viceroy largely on the basis of the high governmental ability he had shown in Australia, where he had been Governor of Queensland from 1905 to 1909 and Governor of New South Wales from 1909 to 1913. He went to India as captain of the 4th (Territorial) Battalion of the Dorsetshire Regiment, and a year later was appointed to one of the most important posts in the Empire.

Chicago Officials Doubt Gang Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

complicated than before, unless the brewers take a firm stand at the very start, he said.

Conference of Officials

The state's attorney's office of Cook County is well aware of what is likely to happen, according to Mr. Grover C. Niemeyer, first assistant, and Mr. Thomas G. Courtney, the state's attorney, has already called elected public officials into a conference to plan means of controlling the gangs. A committee of aldermen is at work, as a result of this meeting, on plans to keep the racketeers out of the beerbusiness.

Those who see the dangers ahead, however, do not see quite so clearly the way out. It appears that they expect the brewers, so far as possible, to regulate the business as well as they can, and then depend on the police to prevent strong-arm tactics by the gangs, and finally on the Government to revoke licenses of breweries which are discovered to be playing the game with the gangsters.

A meeting of licensed brewers was called for today by the state's attorney for the purpose of impressing on them the necessity of coöperating with law enforcement officials and warning them against doing any business with the gangsters.

Chicago Brewers Thwart Hotel Men's Strategy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 3 — Although Chicago hotel men think it would be good strategy to make the return of beer as quiet as possible and voted to cancel the all-night celebration previously planned for April 6, their plans are in danger of being thwarted by the brewers, it was learned today.

The hotel men came out in favor of elimination of the all-night celebration, when, several days ago, they asked the breweries not to begin deliveries at midnight as scheduled, but to wait until 7 o'clock the next morning. The reply of the brewers, however, was that the deliveries would be started as soon as possible in order to get the beer into circulation without any useless delay. The hotel men decided to meet again today and agree on what general policy they will follow, whether, if their deliveries are started at midnight, they will begin selling immediately.

The hotel men took the position that the quieter the celebration the better, because a rowdy celebration would give the wet victory a "black eye" at the very start, to use the words of one of the hotel managers.

It was said at the hotel men's meeting that they had been influenced in their decision by the Crusaders, who urged that the return of beer be soft-pedaled as much as possible.

Two more university groups have gone on record as opposed to legalized beer. At University of Missouri it is announced no beer will be served at the "Made in Missouri" banquet, the concluding feature of Journalism Week, attended by several hundred editors and writers from all parts of the world.

At Ohio State University many of the leading fraternities have placed a ban on beer in their chapter houses, a poll reveals. "Beer will absolutely not be tolerated," declared the officers of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. This statement was characteristic of the replies received to the questionnaire.

Red Sox Train Wrecked

DOVER, Del., April 3 (AP)—A hunt was on today for train wreckers, authors of what officials termed the plot which caused the wreck of a Pennsylvania Railroad flier bearing the Boston Red Sox baseball team northward, killing the engineer and fireman. The train struck a switch which officials said had been tampered with and left the rails three miles south of here. None of the Red Sox party were injured.

Roumania Makes Pact on Religion With Yugoslavia

Freedom Given Minorities in Both Countries in Cultural Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Freedom in the religious and cultural fields has been extended to Roumanian minorities in Yugoslavia, and Yugoslavian minorities in Roumania, following on negotiations between the governments of the two peoples. The arrangement applies to minority groups lying across the border of each country.

When the post-war peace treaties partitioning Hungary were made, territories inhabited by Roumanians were given to Yugoslavia and a number of Serbian communities were left in Roumania. From the beginning, Bucharest governments have been inclined to grant cultural and religious rights to these Serbs, but the Belgrade politicians, pursuing a vigorous Serbizing policy, have endeavored to denationalize the Roumanians in their new territories, and so have restricted their cultural rights closing both schools and churches.

The new concession, however, does not apply to scores of thousands of Roumanians in other parts of Serbia, who are still to be left without schools or churches in their native tongue. The Serbians insist on carrying out their denationalizing policy there until all those Roumanians have become Serbs.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, in charge of Manager of Committees on Publication.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Alternate Sundays, up to and including April 16, 2:15-2:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WDRC, 1330kc-225m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Connecticut.

NEW YORK—Each Sunday, except first, 3:00-3:30 p. m., Wednesdays following first Sunday, 3:00-3:30 p. m., Station WINS, 1180kc-254m., in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:25-6:40 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

LUDINGTON, Mich. — Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

IRONWOOD, Mich.—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:30-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla. — Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., beginning April 4, Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Wisconsin.

STEVENS POINT, Wis.—Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, April 10, 11, and 12, 8:45-9:00 a. m., C. S. T., Station WLBL, 900kc-333m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Wisconsin.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Illinois.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1:00-1:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Indiana.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

MITCHELL, S. D.—Each Sunday, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGDA, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for South Dakota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

DES MOINES and DAVENPORT, Iowa — Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHO and WOC, 1000kc-3000m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Iowa.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Missouri.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Third Sunday of each month, 5:30-5:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station WMC, 780kc-384m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Tennessee.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-220m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, Miss. — Last Sunday of each month, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WCOC, 880kc-340?m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WKY, 900kc-333m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Oklahoma.

AUSTIN, Texas—Sundays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station KNOW, 1500kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

DALLAS, Texas—Sundays, 6:00-6:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WRR, 1280kc-234m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Texas.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Colorado.

RENO, Nev.—Sundays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., P. S. T., Station KOH, 1380kc-217m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m; daily, except Sunday, 7:00-7:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFWI, 930kc-322m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Northern California.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

LOS ANGELES—On eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45 to 8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station KFI, 640kc-468.6m, in "Church Quarter Hour," direction of Committee on Publication for Southern California in coöperation with Church Federation of Los Angeles.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily, except Sundays and Wednesdays, 9:15-9:30 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays and Wednesdays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

Wilbur Honored on Frigate

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3 (AP)—The Navy Frigate Constitution was the setting for a reception here March 31 in honor of Federal Circuit Judge Curtis D. Wilbur, former Secretary of the Navy. Commander L. J. Gulliver of the frigate presented a painting of the famous vessel to Judge Wilbur on behalf of the crew in appreciation for the interest the former Secretary showed during his term of office in having the ship reconditioned.

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Natural Rush HAT with mixed wreath 15/6

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N. Y. Rangers Earn Right to Final

Eliminate Detroit—Toronto Stages Great Victory Against Boston

Stanley Cup Challenge Round—Semifinal

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst
Rangers	3	0	6	3
Detroit	0	2	3	6

(Two games—Total goals)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 3—Lester Patrick's New York Rangers climbed into the Stanley Cup finals here last night by defeating Detroit Red Wings in the second game of their semifinal series. By virtue of a 2-to-0 victory for the Rangers over the Wings in New York last Thursday night the Rangers won the two-game series, 6 goals to 3.

Frank Boucher, veteran New York center, made the play that gave Rangers their victory here last night. It came late in the third period. Boucher stole the puck from Carl Voss in front of the Detroit goal and flipped it past Roach from close range.

Rangers		Detroit
F. Cook, Keeling, Siebert, Murdoch, Boucher	lw	Somers, Murdoch, Osmundson, Pettinger, Goodfellow, Hay, Voss
Carson, Aurie, Goldsworthy	rw	W. Cook, Heller, Dillon, Johnson, Brennan, Ild
Somers, Murdoch, Osmundson, Pettinger, Goodfellow, Hay, Voss	c	Boucher
W. Cook, Heller, Dillon, Johnson, Brennan, Ild	lw	Carson, Aurie, Goldsworthy
Lewis, Sorrell, Moffatt	rd	Evans, Buswell, Gallagher
Seibert, Heller, Ild	rd	Young, Gallagher
Aitkenhead, Ild	g	Roach

Score—Rangers 4, Detroit 3. Goals—Heller, Dillon, A. C. Siebert, Boucher for Rangers; Sorrell 2, Young for Detroit. Assists—Somers, Murdoch for Rangers; Young 2, Hay, Gallagher for Detroit. Officials—J. C. Smeaton and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

National Hockey League Title Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst
Boston	2	2	7	8
Toronto	2	2	8	7

(Best three out of five games.)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 3—Facing a serious shortage in man-power, Toronto Maple Leafs produced an offensive that would not be denied here Saturday night and evened up the series for the National Hockey League title with the Boston Bruins at two games all by a score of 5 to 3. Leafs, Stanley Cup champions, played without Joe Primeau, first-line center, who is out for the balance of the season.

A further obstacle faced the victors when Bruins scored in just 32 seconds of play. Toronto had attempted to rush the Bruin net but Alex Smith stole from the attack, passed to Ripley, and started the visitors away to a one-goal lead. That deficit, coupled with the loss of Primeau, looked like certain defeat for the Leafs, but the "rookie" member of the team, Charlie Sands, scored the tying goal and assisted in putting the team ahead before the first period ended.

Toronto		Boston
Gracie, Cotton, Jackson, lw		Blair, Thoms, Bailey, c
rw, Clapper, Lamb, Oliver		Sands, Bailey, Conacher, Doraty, rw
c, Barry, Stewart, Chapman		Day, Horner, ld
lw, Galbraith, Ripley, Beattie, Hexmer		Johnson, Brennan, ld
rd, Evans, Buswell, Gallagher		Seibert, Heller, rd
ld, Young, Gallagher		Aitkenhead, g
g, Roach		Chabot, g

Score—Toronto 5, Boston 3. Goals—Jackson 2, Sands 2, Conacher for Toronto; Ripley, Stewart, Barry for Boston. Assists—Bailey, Cotton, Blair, Sands for Toronto; Smith 2, Barry for Boston. Officials—Eusebe Daigneault and J. A. O. Cleghorn. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Exhibition Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

April 1 Results

Boston (A) 6, Albany (E. L.) 7.
Brooklyn 4, St. Louis (A) 3.
Chicago (N) 12, Pittsburgh 5.
Cincinnati 7, Boston (N) 4.
Detroit 13, New York (N) 5.
Memphis (S. A.) 5, New York (A) 4.
New Orleans (S. A.) 5, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia (A) 6, Philadelphia (N) 3.
St. Louis (N) 6, Birmingham (S. A.) 1.
Washington 11, Atlanta (E. A.) 5.

April 2 Results

Boston (A) 12, Jersey City (IL) 0.
Chicago (A) 6, Pasadena Merchants 2.
Cincinnati 8, Boston (N) 5.
Cleveland 10, New Orleans (SA) 2.
Cleveland 7, New Orleans (SA) 0.
Detroit 9, New York (N) 2.
Indianapolis (AA) 6, Fort Worth (TL) 3.
New York (A) 6, Memphis (SA) 0.
Philadelphia (N) 11, Baltimore (IL) 6.
Philadelphia (A) 11, Baltimore (IL) 6.
Pittsburgh 8, Chicago (N) 7 (10 innings).
St. Louis (N) 5, Birmingham (SA) 0.
St. Louis (A) 3, Brooklyn 1 (five innings).
St. Paul (AA) 6, Louisville (AA) 5.
Washington 11, Chattanooga (SA) 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Brunie Triumph

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Brunie of the Heights Casino won the initial metropolitan mixed doubles championship on Saturday on their home club court when they defeated Mrs. William Adams and Danforth Miller of Rockaway Hunting Club after the latter pair, who were strong favorites, were leading at two games to one in the final match. The home club team, also well known in lawn tennis, managed to win the initial game after the Long Island pair tied the score at 13-all and were within a point of winning it. Then the next two games went to the visitors. But when play was resumed after the customary rest, the Brunies steadied and, working out a system of fine defense for the play of Mrs. Adams, won the next two games and the match, 18—17, 11—15, 11—15, 15—10, 15—11.

Dunlap Wins Gold Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 3—George T. Dunlap Jr., former intercollegiate golf champion, easily won the qualifying-round gold medal in the North and South amateur championship tournament which was concluded Saturday with a card of 137 for the 36 holes. This was 13 strokes better than the cards turned in by Richard H. Williams of Pinehurst and James M. Robbins of Philadelphia, who tied for second with cards of 150. Match play begins today.

Chile Eliminates Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 3 (AP)—Chile eliminated Uruguay from further South American Zone Davis Cup tennis competition yesterday, three victories to none. The Chilean team of Schonherr and Deik defeated Stanhan and Dasilva in doubles yesterday, 6—4, 6—4. Chile also won the first two singles matches Saturday. Chile now will meet Argentina at Buenos Aires in the South American Zone finals.

Mexico vs. Mississippi

MEXICO CITY, April 3 (AP)—The University of Mexico football team will play Mississippi College of Clinton, Miss., at Chicago Sept. 16, Leopoldo Noriega, university football manager, announced yesterday.

Arsenal Team Returns To First Class Form

British Soccer Standings

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

English League—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
The Arsenal	21	7	6	102	50	49
Sheffield Wed.	20	7	8	83	53	47
Newcastle United	20	4	10	62	48	44
Aston Villa	19	6	9	78	62	44
West Bromwich A.	18	6	10	71	57	42
Derby County	12	13	9	65	54	37
Huddersfield Town	15	7	13	53	47	37
Leeds United	12	12	10	51	49	36
Portsmouth	15	6	14	65	69	36
Blackburn Rovers	13	10	13	74	66	36
Sheffield United	13	8	14	65	72	34
Sunderland	13	8	14	58	70	34
Everton	13	7	14	71	64	33
Birmingham	12	8	13	50	46	32
Liverpool	11	9	15	66	73	31
Bolton Wanderers	11	8	17	66	79	30
Manchester City	13	9	18	59	89	29
Middlesbrough	10	7	17	49	63	27
Blackpool	12	3	21	58	76	27
Chelsea	11	5	19	44	63	27
Wolverhampt'n W.	9	8	18	67	88	26
Leicester City	7	12	16	54	76	26
Second Division						
Stoke City	21	6	8	63	30	48
Tottenham Hotsp.	18	10	8	87	45	46
Bury	18	8	10	77	52	44
Fulham	16	9	9	71	58	41
Notts Forest	14	13	8	52	46	41
Millwall Athletic	16	8	11	57	48	40
Notts County	15	10	10	60	53	40
Bradford City	14	8	13	60	47	37
Swansea Town	17	3	16	44	47	37
Manchester Unit'd	12	11	11	58	58	35
Preston North E.	13	8	14	65	64	34
Plymouth Argyle	14	6	15	55	58	34
Southampton	14	5	16	48	53	33
Port Vale	11	10	13	52	59	32
Bradford	13	5	16	58	60	31
Grimsby Town	9	11	15	60	78	29
Lincoln City	9	10	15	59	71	28
Oldham Athletic	11	6	18	47	71	28
Burnley	8	11	15	56	69	27
West Ham United	9	9	17	63	80	27
Chesterfield	9	9	17	48	73	27
Charlton Athletic	9	7	18	50	73	25
Third Divison—Northern Section						
Hull City	20	7	7	80	37	47
Chester	20	6	9	81	49	46
Wrexham	20	5	8	96	48	45
Stockport County	16	10	9	77	47	42
Barow	17	6	12	52	46	40
Walsall	16	7	12	65	53	39
Doncaster Rovers	14	11	8	63	61	39
Gateshead	15	7	13	65	56	37
Barnsley	16	5	13	82	71	37
Crewe Alexandra	17	2	17	68	75	36
Southport	15	5	14	61	55	35
Accringt'n St'n'ly	13	9	13	70	66	35
Tranmere Rovers	12	7	14	59	57	31
Halifax Town	12	7	17	59	79	31
Hartlepools Unit.	13	5	17	73	97	31
Rotherham Unit.	12	5	17	49	73	29
Mansfield Town	11	6	17	70	86	28
Carlisle United	20	7	17	37	56	27
York City	11	4	17	56	74	26
Rochdale	9	7	18	43	66	25
Darlington	9	6	19	57	81	24
New Brighton	9	6	20	51	81	24
Third Division—Southern Section						
Norwich City	19	11	5	77	45	49
Exeter City	20	8	6	76	39	48
Brentford	21	6	6	75	40	48
Reading	17	11	5	89	52	45
Northam'ton Town	15	7	12	69	48	37
Coventry City	17	3	15	94	68	37
Brighton & Hove.	15	7	12	51	53	37
Crystal Palace	14	8	13	63	58	36
Bristol Rovers	13	10	11	54	50	36
Southend United	13	9	14	57	71	35
Gillingham	13	7	14	55	51	33
Watford	12	9	13	55	55	33
Torquay United	11	10	13	59	61	32
Bournemouth	10	12	14	52	71	32
Bristol City	10	11	13	71	73	31
Queen's Park Ran.	11	9	14	61	69	31
Aldershot Town	11	7	16	52	62	29
Luton Town	9	10	13	57	59	28
Cardiff City	10	5	19	55	86	25
Clapton Orient	7	11	17	50	80	25
Swindon Town	7	8	18	53	89	24
Newport County	8	7	21	49	94	23
Scottish League—First Division						
Glasgow Rangers	23	9	2	102	39	55
Motherwell	23	4	6	101	50	50
Heart of Midlot.	20	7	9	81	49	46
Celtic	18	7	9	71	39	43
Hamilton Acad.	18	5	11	86	69	41
Aberdeen	18	4	13	82	51	40
St. Johnstone	16	8	10	62	48	40
Partick Thistle	17	3	13	72	50	37
St. Mirren	16	4	13	66	54	36
Queens Park	15	6	11	66	66	36
Falkirk	14	5	16	66	63	33
Clyde	14	3	16	63	70	31
Third Lanark	13	5	17	64	76	31
Kilmarnock	11	7	15	66	79	29
Dundee	10	9	15	54	68	29
Ayr United	11	4	20	51	90	26
Cowdenbeath	10	3	21	62	103	23
Airdrieonians	9	3	22	41	93	21
Greenock Morton	5	7	22	41	91	17
East Stirling	6	2	26	49	100	14
Second Division						
Hibernian	27	3	3	92	25	57
Queen of the S'th	20	8	4	97	53	48
Dunfermline	20	6	6	92	43	46
Albion Rovers	19	2	12	78	54	40
Stenhousemuir	17	5	10	63	55	39
Raith Rovers	17	1	4	81	61	35
St. Bernard	14	6	11	71	54	34
Allon	14	6	13	61	50	34
Dumbarton	14	5	13	66	63	33
East Fife	14	4	14	83	65	32
King's Park	11	9	12	78	73	31
Arbroath	12	6	14	61	60	30
Dundee United	12	4	17	61	68	28
Forfar Athletic	12	3	17	61	81	27
Brechin City	11	4	17	63	89	26
Leith Athletic	10	5	18	42	78	25
Montrose	8	5	19	60	81	21
Edinburgh City	4	4	25	38	127	12
Bo'ness	4	2	8	26	50	12
Armadale	1	2	14	27	72	4

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—Arsenal returned to first class form in the crucial test of the English Soccer League First Division play by pounding out a 5-to-0 victory over Aston Villa. The victory intrenched them in first place as Sheffield Wednesday, only one point behind, was held to a 2-to-2 tie by lowly Chelsea.

The Gunners displayed one of the finest bits of team play they have shown this year to treat their supporters to a long-awaited victory. Throwing off the mediocre form which has marred their play in recent tilts the Gunners kept at top speed throughout.

Newcastle United defeated Manchester City 2 to 1 on the latter's home grounds to climb up into a tie for third position with the Villains, while West Bromwich Albion continued its climb to clinch fifth place by winning from Huddersfield Town 2 to 1.

Other games of the first division were closely fought affairs, the Arsenal being the only team to tally more than twice.

Stoke City increased its lead in the second division by winning from West Ham United on the latter's home grounds 2 to 1. Tottenham Hotspurs, who were only one point behind Stoke, were held to a 1-to-1 tie at Chesterfield. Meanwhile Bury climbed to within a point of the Spurs by defeating Nottingham Forest 5 to 2.

The feature match of the southern section of the third division saw Exeter City fight tenaciously for a 2-to-1 victory over league-leading Norwich City. The victory brings Exeter within one point of Norwich. Brentford stayed with Exeter, by winning at home from Cardiff City, 7 to 3 to share second berth.

Hull City won a 2-to-0 victory from Chester in the northern section and in so doing supplanted the latter as league leaders. Hull now has a one-point margin over Chester and Wrexham. Wrexham moved up into a tie at second place by defeating Rochdale, 4 to 1.

College Tennis Result

Annapolis 6, Maryland 3.

Dorrance H. Chase Singles Champion

Sarah Palfrey Wins in Doubles With Mrs. Wightman and Perkins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass, April 3—Dorrance Harwood Chase of Dorchester, Mass., Simmons College graduate, stopped the march of Helen E. Germaine of the Bronx, New York, United States public parks tennis champion, in the final round of the twenty-sixth United States women's indoor singles tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts Saturday, when she won the title-round match rather easily at 6—3, 6—2. Miss Chase thus succeeds Mrs. Whitfield Painter, the former Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass., to the indoor throne.

Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, who did not enter the singles competition this year, was on the winning side of the net in both doubles matches, taking the women's doubles with Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline and the mixed doubles with G. Holmes Perkins of Cambridge, former Harvard player.

Sarah Palfrey and Mrs. Wightman, women's indoor doubles champions in 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931, regained their title when they defeated Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr., Cambridge, the former Mianne Palfrey, and Virginia B. Rice of Boston in another fairly easily won final, 6—0, 6—3. The 1932 champions were the then Marjorie A. Morrill (Mrs. Painter) and Mrs. John W. van Ryn.

The mixed doubles final went to 16 games, Sarah Palfrey and Perkins defeating Emily A. Lincoln, Smith College freshman from Brookline, and Malcolm T. Hill Jr. of Newton, former Harvard tennis player and captain, 6—3, 6—1. This title was won last year by the former Marjorie A. Morrill and Dr. G. Colker Caner of Boston. Sarah Palfrey won this title in 1930 with Lawrence B. Rice. The summary:

United States Indoor Tennis Championships
Women's Singles—Final Round

Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, Mass., defeated Helen E. Germaine, New York, 6—3, 6—2.

Women's Doubles—Final Round

Sarah H. Palfrey and Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr., Cambridge, Mass., and Virginia B. Rice, Boston, Mass., 6—0, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles—Final Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., and G. Holmes Perkins, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Emily A. Lincoln, Brookline, Mass., and Malcolm T. Hill, Newton, Mass., 6—3, 6—1.

International Hockey League Playoff
(Final Standing)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Buffalo	5	0	1	15	7	15
London	2	1	3	9	11	7
Syracuse	2	1	3	14	12	7
Windsor	2	0	4	10	18	4

(Three points for win—one for tie)

Result April 2

Syracuse 5, Buffalo 1.

Syracuse Ties for Second

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 3—Syracuse Stars tied London Tecumsehs for second place in the International Hockey League playoffs by defeating Buffalo Bisons here last night, 5 to 1. It was the first defeat of the Bisons in six games in the 1932-33 tournament, but did not impair their hold on the championship. London and Syracuse players will share second and third money in the playoff pool as the result of their tie, leaving Windsor Bull Dogs with fourth money. Prior to last night's game the Buffalo club had been scored against only twice in five games, Roger Cormier of Windsor accounting for both goals. This game completed the tamest championship tournament in seven years of International Hockey League history.

Eastern League Idle in '33

HARTFORD, Conn., April 3 (AP)—Plans to reorganize the defunct Eastern League for the 1933 baseball season were abandoned yesterday at a meeting of delegates from five of the six New England cities proposed as members of the circuit. The elegates, however, agreed to meet next fall to consider the advisability of reviving the league for 1934. Providence, Hartford, Springfield, Pittsfield and New Haven were represented at the meeting. Bridgeport, the sixth city mentioned for the league, was reported as being without a sponsor at this time and sent no delegate.

German-American Team Wins

PHILADELPHIA, April 3 (AP)—The German-American soccer team of Philadelphia defeated the Santo Christo team of New Bedford, Mass., Saturday, 2 to 0, in the eastern final for the National Amateur Cup title.

College Lacrosse Results

Mt. Washington 9, Princeton 4.
Pennsylvania 5, Philadelphia L. C. 3.
Rutgers 12, Alumni 7.
St. John's 6, Washington 1.
West Point 13, C. C. N. Y. 1.

College Polo Results

Harvard 7, Princeton 5.
West Point 16, Penn M. C. 11.

Many Changes Among Leading A. B. C. Bowlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 3—Rolling games of 1023, 968, and 1030, Flaig's Opticians, Covington, Ky., crashed into the lead in the American Bowling Congress tourney in session here with a total of 3021 last night. The total soared above the score of the Bodnar Undertakers, Cleveland, by a margin of 85 pins.

Sunday's minor event schedule was one of the most sensational in the history of the congress. New doubles and singles leaders cropped up to top the tourney and a general shakeup among the high 10 resulted.

Topping the terrific attack on the Maples was Forrest Beye and David Knapp. The St. Louis pair came through with a sparkling 1356 series to vault into the doubles lead. A. K. Nartski and J. B. Bartek, Hazelton, N. J., scored 1322 for second place in the duo event.

Rudolph Riepel, Milwaukee, Wis., took first place in the singles class with 722. Andrew Tomasek, Cleveland, rolled a 721 score on an earlier squad and topped the solo event for only an hour.

Arthur Dingwell, Detroit, piled up 1942 for runnerup position in the all event and Otto Stein Jr., St. Louis, placed third in the nine-game division with an aggregate of 1929.

Arnold Makes Strong Bid

HARTFORD, Conn., April 3 (AP)—William A. Arnold of Annapolis, Md., United States individual champion in 1932, made a strong bid to retain that distinction yesterday by going into first place in the men's singles in what was the high spot of the twelfth day of the National Duck Pin Bowling Congress. Arnold rolled a three-string total of 439, eight pins better than the score hung up by James L. Asker of Baltimore Saturday night and one pin better than the score with which Arnold won the individual championship last year. Arnold rolled 401 in the doubles and needed a 407 in the team event to take the lead for all events, but the best he could muster on his final three-games was 339. Aside from Arnold's elevation to first place in the men's singles, the only changes came when James Gillette of Lawrence, Mass., rolled 419 to take over the third place and Lester Leonards of Taunton hit for 416 to become fifth in the same division. There were no changes in the women's standings.

Runyan Wins Cavalier Open

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., April 3 (AP)—Steady shooting Paul Runyan, professional from White Plains, N. Y., yesterday won the Cavalier open golf tournament with a lead of four strokes on the field. His medal score of 280 brought him $300 in prize money and boosted his season's winnings to $4336. P. Dennore Shute, Philadelphia, took second place with 284, and Craig R. Wood of Deal, N. J., was third with 285. Shute received $250 and Wood $200. It was Anthony Manero of New York, however, who stole the show, burning up the fairways to set a new course record of 66, two under par. The record performance gave him fourth place and $150. William J. Mehlhorn of New York, who played around with Manero, carded 68. Par on the course had never been equaled until Mehlhorn and Manero turned the trick today.

Converse to Coach Mexico

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3 (AP)—Allan D. Converse Jr. '33, regular right guard on the Yale eleven of last year, will follow the trail blazed by Reginald D. Root when he takes over the post of football coach at the University of Mexico to which he was named yesterday. Root, now head gridiron mentor at Yale, is credited with being the father of football at the Mexican university. He introduced the game at that institution in 1929 as coach, and since then a Yale man has been in charge of the squad each fall. Converse lives in Greenwich, Conn. He is the son of Allan D. Converse Jr., New York banker, and throws the hammer on the Eli track team.

Newmarket to Play Regina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 3—A goal by Mann in the second period of Saturday afternoon's game gave Newmarket a 1-to-0 victory over the Montreal Royals in the second game of the home-and-home series for the eastern Canada junior hockey championship. As the game in Montreal on Thursday ended in a 2-all tie, Newmarket won the round, 3 to 2, and will play Regina in this city in a best two-out-of-three-game series on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Scotland Wins Rugby Title

DUBLIN, Ire., April 3 (AP)—Scotland won the international rugby championship Saturday for 1933, defeating Ireland, 8 to 6, in the final game. The Scots piled up a lead of 4 to 3 at half time, lost the lead and then won in the last 10 minutes on a drop goal by Lind. Scotland won all three of its matches, defeating Wales, 11 to 3, and England, 3 to 0, in addition to Saturday's victory over the Irish.

Rangers Come From Behind

PARIS, April 3 (AP)—The Massachusetts Rangers hockey team from the United States came from behind to defeat the "France" sextet, 4 to 2, in an overtime game Saturday night. The Rangers tied the score in the third period.

College Baseball Results

Annapolis 8, Vermont 7.
Duke 8, Michigan State 7.
Penn A. C. 8, Temple 4.

Spain's Soccer Team Wins

VIGO, Spain, April 3 (AP)—Spain's soccer team defeated Portugal yesterday, 3 to 0. The Spaniards led 1 to 0 at half time.

College Rugby Results

All-Bermuda 14, Yale 3.
Princeton 12, French R. C. 8.

New York A. C. Wins Team Title

R. K. Degener, Michigan, Awarded A. A. U. All-Round Medal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—The New York Athletic Club, the host for the national men's swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, scored a victory for the team championships, as a result of the three-day contest ending Saturday evening. This was largely due to the work of the three Spence brothers, from British Guiana, representing the home club, who had each won an individual title earlier in the meet, and formed the winning team in the team medley relay, the final event. This gave the New York Athletic Club 47 points, to 22 for the University of Michigan, chiefly through the performance of Richard K. Degener, winner of both dives, while other point winners were Miami Biltmore Club of Coral Gables, Fla., 8, Stanford University 6, and Fort Wayne Y. M. C. A. 5 and nine others with three or less.

The individual honors of the final day went to the youngest swimmer ever to take a national senior championship, according to the records. Ralph Flanagan, of Miami Biltmore Club, a 15-year-old schoolboy, won the 500-yard freestyle swim, defeating another youthful aspirant, Jack Medica, of the Washington Athletic Club, a freshman at University of Washington, aged 17, while T. M. Wiget, of Stanford University, also nosed out the other Pacific coast swimmer, to take second place by the slightest of margins. The time, 5m. 37.1s., is a record for a 75-foot pool, though John Weismuller has done better in a 60-foot pool.

Degener was awarded the all-round medal, having the highest number of points for a single competitor with 10, by winning both dives. The summary:

500-Yard Freestyle

First Heat—Won by James C. Cristy, University of Michigan; second, T. M. Wiget, Stanford University; third, George Fissler, New York A. C. Time—5m. 49.8s.

Second Heat—Won by Ralph Flanagan, Coral Gables, Fla.; second, Jack Medica, Washington A. C., Seattle; third, John Macionis, Big Brothers Club, Philadelphia. Time—5m. 46.7s.

Final—Won by Flanagan; second, Wiget; third, Medica; fourth, Cristy. Time—5m. 51.1s.

High Board Dive—Trials

R. K. Degener, University of Michigan, 151.41; Herman Ringler, Penn A. C., 131.80; Marshall Wayne, Coral Gables, Fla., 125.20; Clinton M. Osborne Jr., Bowdoin College, 121.07; Derland Johnson, Pittsburgh, 114.62; A. R. Greene, Lake Shore A. C., Chicago, 110.93.

Final—Won by Degener, 161.75; second, Wayne, 151.04; third, Ringler, 135.94; fourth, Osborne, 134; fifth, Greene, 123.3; sixth, Johnston, 114.56.

300-Yard Medley Relay

Won by New York A. C. first team (Wallace, Leonard and Walter Spence); second, University of Michigan (J. A. Schmieler, R. J. Renner and Louis Lemak); third, Dragon Club, Brooklyn; fourth, New York A. C. second team. Time—3m. 3.8s.

P. C. L. Promises Close Race

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3 (AP)—Primed for a great comeback after a disappointing season financially last year, Pacific Coast League clubs will swing into action Tuesday for what promises to be a close and hard-fought schedule. Portland's Beavers, 1932 pennant winners, lost several players through the process of graduation to the majors, and the departed talent has not been entirely replaced. On paper, Hollywood and Los Angeles stack up as the most formidable members for the thirty-first annual opening. Prices have been cut in all parks, with bleacher admissions ranging up from 25 cents. Grand stand tickets will sell for as low as 40 cents, although the average will be around 60 cents. The league will play a 26-week straight through the schedule.

Second Match Washed Out

AUCKLAND, N. Z., April 3 (AP)—Continuous rain today washed out the second cricket test match between England and New Zealand, leaving the visitors far in the lead. The first match at Christchurch was abandoned when a dust storm stopped play. On both occasions the home team was starting its second innings, trying to catch up with England's big first innings score. The English players are scheduled to sail for home tomorrow.

Harvard Trio Defeats Princeton Team, 7 to 5

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—The Harvard University team won the first step toward a victory in the only United States indoor polo championship to be played in New York this season, the intercollegiate, on Saturday, when it defeated the Princeton University trio, 7 to 5, with the aid of a handicap of one goal. It will play Yale University next Thursday, at the Squadron A Armory, where the Princeton match was played, and the winner will oppose the United States Military Academy team in the final. The latter team, playing at Squadron C Armory in Brooklyn, won its way to the final by a victory over the Pennsylvania Military College, 16 to 11, allowing the losers four goals.

Halfway through the game, Princeton was leading by a comfortable margin, but Frederick S. Nicholas '33, captain and back for Harvard, settled into his work in the third session, and carried his team to victory in the final period with a pair of goals.

The cadets were a bit slow at starting, not gaining the lead until well into the third session, but Duff W. Sudduth '33 then hit his stride, and nine goals, with the number two credited with seven, swept the Military Academy team, which had the better mounts, into a big lead. The summary:

United States Intercollegiate Indoor Polo Championship—First Round

Harvard	Princeton
No. 1—W. C. McGuckin	R. C. Firestone
No. 2—P. J. Davis	W. H. Sullivan
Back—F. S. Nicholas	M. S. Kemmerer

Score—Harvard 7, Princeton 5. Goals—Harvard: McGuckin 3, Nicholas 5, pony 1, by handicap 1; Princeton: Firestone 4, Sullivan 1, Kemmerer 2. Fouls—Against Harvard—McGuckin 1, Davis 2, Nicholas 3; against Princeton—Sullivan 1, Kemmerer 3. Referee—Thomas Brady. Time—Four periods of 7½ minutes.

Semifinal Round

U. S. M. A.	Penn. M. A.
No. 1—C. W. Thayer	Frank Kaiser
	Jack Pickering
No. 2—Duff W. Sudduth	Jack Young
Back—Bruce Von G. Scott	Joseph H. Poor

Score—U. S. M. A. 16, P. M. C. 11. Goals—Army: Thayer 4, Sudduth 7, Scott 4, pony 1; Pennsylvania: Kaiser 3, Pickering 2, Young 1, Poor 2, by handicap 4. Fouls—Against P. M. C., Young 1, Poor 1. Referee J. Smith. Time—Four periods of 7½ minutes.

Boston Cubs Away To Two-Goal Lead

Canadian-American Hockey League Playoff Semifinal

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Agst
Boston	1	0	4	2
Providence	0	1	2	4

(Two games—total goals.)

Boston Cubs got away to a two-goal lead in the Canadian-American Hockey League playoff for the right to meet Philadelphia by defeating Providence Reds, 4 to 2, before some 10,000 fans at the Boston Garden, Saturday night. The teams play again tonight at Providence in the final game.

The Cubs scored two goals in the first period before the Reds were able to muster their attack, although Jackson, Cubs goalie, was called upon for several saves. The Reds came back in the second period to score twice and tie, but again the Cubs surged forward in the third period and scored two more goals. Jackson had 30 stops to 34 for Byrne. The summary:

Boston		Providence
Burmister, Weir, Benson, lw		Rivers, Taylor, McCully
rw, Jerwa, Benson, c		Cook, O'Neil, F. Jerwa, Benson, c
c, Gaudreault, Alexandre, Vail, Raymond		Saunders, Buckles, Filmore, rw
lw, Murray, Mondou, Hinsperger		J. Jerwa, Davie, Lane, ld
rd, McVicar, Himes, Vail		Lane, Davie, rd
ld, Trapp, Hinsperger, Himes		Jackson, g
g, Byrne		

Score—Boston 4, Providence 2. Goals—Cook 2, Burmister, F. Jerwa for Boston; Rivers, McVicar for Providence. Assists—Lane and Saunders for Boston. Officials—W. J. Stewart and F. A. Synnott. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Soccer Result

Penn. Alumni 4, Pennsylvania 1.

College Track Result

So. California 94½, California 36½.

William T. Pecora Leading Fencer

Princeton Swordsman Sweeps Through All Opposition With Foil

PHILADELPHIA, April 3 (AP)—William T. Pecora, strategic and skilled Princeton swordsman, swept through all opposition to win the individual Intercollegiate Association fencing championship with the foil Saturday night without a loss of a bout in either preliminary, semi-final or final rounds.

Competing in the fortieth annual association tournament, the Princeton captain conquered John T. Honeycutt, United States Military Academy star, 5—4; John G. Hurd of Harvard, 5—0, and Joseph B. Ullman, Yale, 5—2, in the final round-robin.

He swept through all opposition winning 11 bouts in his triumphant march to the title. His strategic style of play—a successful waiting game—gave him the marked advantage in every bout.

Ullman finished second with two victories and one loss; Honeycutt third and Hurd fourth.

Jose R. De Capriles, New York University standard bearer in épée, gained the individual title in that division after defeating Howard S. Terrell of Yale, 2 to 1 in a fence-off.

His weapon flashing, the tall New Yorker advanced into the tie by virtue of two victories and one defeat in the final round-robin, as did Terrell.

De Capriles's team mate, husky Walker Grautoff, really gave him the tie

Kashmir Reforms End Long Unrest Among Moslems

Hostility Abates When Alleged Inequalities Are Removed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—Reforms carried out in the native state of Kashmir have pacified the Moslem population, whose disaffection with their Government resulted in open rebellion.

Under the guidance of Lieut.-Col. E. J. Colvin, who was appointed Prime Minister of the state by the Government of India, notable causes of complaint have been eradicated and steps are being taken to eliminate other grievances under which Moslems claimed to suffer.

Moslems, who are in the majority in the state, contended that they were unfairly treated by their overlords and tax gatherers, who are chiefly Hindu. They claimed grievous land taxation methods, religious disabilities, and lack of educational facilities under the Government. They made their grievances a cause for open hostility against the Maharaja of the state, who had to secure support from the authorities of British India to quell the rebellion.

The major causes of complaint have been met by the action taken by the Prime Minister. Mosques which for generations have been put to secular uses have been restored to the Moslem community. The burden of the grazing tax has been lightened, and its inequalities removed. Measures have been taken against corruption in the lower ranks of the state civil service.

Many educational reforms have been introduced. There is to be equalization of the value of special Moslem scholarships with that of "merit scholarships," and Moslem students are to be granted free studentships and orphanage scholarships. Women teachers in girls' schools are to belong, so far as possible, to the community which comprises the great majority of the local population. Satisfactory purdah or exclusive arrangements are being made in schools in which Moslem girls predominate. A Moslem inspector has been appointed to supervise Moslem education.

Steps are being taken to stabilize the existing coöperative credit societies, to extend the system, and to promote the consolidation of holdings. In regard to the grant of jagirs and chaks (land conferred on individuals or families by the Maharaja's Government) it is ordered that in no way whatever are the interests of agriculturists to be allowed to suffer as a result of the assignment of land to other persons.

Urge to Move Faster and Go Farther Draws World Closer Together

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wheel Put World in Motion With Increasing Momentum

(Continued from Page 1)

has gathered momentum through the centuries as newer, faster and smoother modes of movement have multiplied until, as in America, for example, the motorcar, steam or electric railroad, motorbus, truck, airplane, and steamship, motorship or barge line all vie for the patronage of passenger and shipper—and the nation is almost in the position of "being all dressed up and having too many ways to go."

Wheel Plays Essential Part

Perhaps it takes some stretching of the figure to continue the motif of the wheel through some of these means of locomotion. Certainly the keel and the wing take their place beside it. For water has carried probably every bit as much of men's commerce as the land, and now the air gives bouyancy to their cargoes. Once the dug-out canoe was left behind, the parade of Roman galley, sailing ship and modern ocean greyhound became a story of keels.

But when Fulton put steam to work on the seas, it was by means of a wheel—the paddlewheel—and when Ericsson improved upon that with the screw propeller, one might say he turned the wheel sidewise, discarded the rim and made fins of the spokes. That is the propeller of modern aviation as well as of marine navigation.

But the wheels in which America's transportation question of today is involved are not so much the merely mechanical wheels that roll on rail or highway as they are wheels of business, of finance, of politics and legislation, wheels of fashion in travel and wheels of improvisation for the future to make most worth-while use of the inventions and resources heaped in the lap of a somewhat bewildered nation.

Subject Close to Mankind

Nevertheless, transportation is no less human today than it was when Conestoga wagons rumbled through the valleys of Pennsylvania and westward eventually to the Pacific coast or when "pony express" riders braved the Indian country. No matter what inventions and mechanisms may come, it is the men who use them that make transportation what it is or isn't.

It's Engineman Bob Butterfield, 50 years in service and looking more like a professional man than a mechanic, who pilots the Twentieth Century Limited from Harmon to Albany and brings back the Empire State Express, two of the best known trains in America. And it's usually Chief Pilot Edwin Musick at the controls when the 40-passenger American Clipper of the Pan American Airways takes off from Miami, Fla., for Baranquilla, Colombia.

It's the Daniel Willards, the W. W. Atterburys, the Leonor F. Lorees, the Carl Grays, the William B. Storeys, the Ralph Budds, the Williamsons and the Van Sweringens of the managerial and financial world who determine what railroad policy in the United States shall be—subject, that is, to occasional review by the 11 men who compose the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Developing New Lines

Other sets of men with names perhaps less publicized but with an aggressiveness that is making history are pushing the development of motorbus and motortruck transportation in nearly every corner of the 48 states, and still another group is quietly building up safety, speed and reliability on the nation's air lanes and another is endeavoring to revive the inland waterways.

It is traditional to think of these various groups of men as being in tooth-and-nail competition with each other; and they are competing for every passenger or ton of freight that moves, but in a larger sense—whether they intend or not—they are coöperating in carrying humanity's loads.

A certain degree of coöperation is dictated by the shipper's or passenger's selection of methods for various portions of his route, as when a traveler elects to include a sail on the Great Lakes in the course of a trip by railroad or automobile, or when a farmer hires a neighbor to truck his cattle to a concentration yard farther down the line before putting them into the cars.

But there is another and prospectively more important kind of coöperation born of a recognition by transport men that it is common sense to suit the method to the purpose and to sell the customer transportation service to fit his needs whether it is by rail, highway, air or water. This has been enjoined by one agency after another, public, semipublic and private, until "coördination" became in a sense the keyword of the recent report of the National Transportation Committee with which the public associates the names of Calvin Coolidge, Bernard M. Baruch and Alfred E. Smith.

Coördination, particularly between motor transport and the steam railways, was made the theme of an important report by the Interstate Commerce Commission less than a year ago. It is impliedly in view when two committees, one of railway executives and the other of motor transport men, collaborate and even partly agree in a declaration of policy as in the Joint Committee of Railroads and Highway Users last winter.

It is written large and developed in technical detail in the comprehensive study of American carriers made by the Brookings Institution for the Coolidge committee. It is based there on the fundamental underlying the whole question that, "The ultimate goal of all transportation policy is to furnish the people the transportation service which they require in the cheapest and most efficient manner possible."

Public Entitled to Best

Or as the rail and motor joint committee phrased it: "The public is entitled to the benefit of the most economical and efficient means of transportation by any instrumentalities of transportation which may be suited to such purpose."

A look at the record impels the conclusion that this is what the American public and most other publics will have sooner or later, for they have furnished a volume of travel and traffic that grows century by century and decade by decade not only in terms of larger figures but also in larger living.

It needs no statistical proof to tell that travel and freighting have expanded enormously since the days of the stagecoach and canal boat in early America. Thirteen major railroads for which records are available back to the year the Civil War ended carried fifty times as much freight traffic in 1931 as they did then. In 1880, the first year covered in federal census reports, the American railways all together gave freight service equivalent to carrying approximately 32,350,000,000 tons of freight one mile.

This figure rose to a peak of more than 450,000,000,000-ton miles in 1929, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission's "Statistics of Railways," and though it fell in 1931 nearly to the levels of 10 years before, the history of this index back through at least four severe business cycles indicates that the total freight movement of the country will again exceed anything it has yet attained.

Steam railway statistics no longer tell more than a fraction of the story in passenger travel, however. These and electric railway figures as well have been on the decline since 1920, though the average American still rides nearly twice as far by rail every year as did his grandfather in 1880. This shrinkage is only partly accounted for by the growth of motorbus travel.

But it is offset 12 times over by the tremendously increased use of the private automobile and taxicab, which were estimated in the researches of the recent Committee on Social Trends to have represented 332,000,000,000 passenger miles of transportation in 1930. And there is in addition the growing number of persons who travel by air—more than 93 times as many in 1932 as there were six years earlier.

Thus does transportation speed ever forward along a line that extends back to some of the earliest productive efforts of mankind. Your transportation man of today, by whatever vehicle, is one of a great company that traces its lineage to antiquity.

For, after all, transportation means simply the ways men move themselves and their goods from where they are to where they want to be. And few motives in history have evoked more expenditure of human effort than this simple urge to go somewhere, to see new sights, to carry goods to their users or to bring home the fruits of distant lands.

So it is safe to say, regardless of the momentary state of economic circumstances, that there are millions of expectant voyagers and millions of tons of goods always answering in some form the call of "All Aboard America!"—and there will be more millions to come.

Chilean Copper Miners Return

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 3 (By U. P.)—Two thousand employees of the Andes Copper Company returned to work March 31, acceding to a personal plea by President Arturo Allesandri to suspend their strike pending the arrival of his representative at the mines.

British Women Lose Weapon In Fight to Hold Nationality

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—British women married to foreigners are no longer required to register as aliens when in Great Britain.

This modification of the existing order was announced by the home office recently. It came in time to prevent an Australian-born woman, Miss Winifred James, who in 1913 lost her nationality by marriage to an American from whom she was subsequently divorced, from having to appear at Bow Street Police Court in answer to a summons for noncompliance with the registration order.

The removal of the necessity to register lifts from the British-born woman an irritating accompaniment to the necessity of being classed as a foreigner while living in her native land. But it does not touch the root of her grievance—the fact that British women are forced to assume the nationality of their husbands.

The women's organizations which are working for the complete independence of the married women in nationality matters declare their position to have been rendered rather more difficult by the change. It has deprived them of the means of protesting by a failure to register, and of thereby bringing their case into public notice.

Failure to register has been used for publicity purposes on several occasions recently. In November last year, Mrs. Grace Tyndall of Newent, Gloucestershire was threatened with a fine or seven days' imprisonment. But she was eventually allowed to retain her British nationality although she was the wife of a man who had become, since marriage, a naturalized American citizen.

Southwestern Bell Telephone

Southwestern Bell Telephone Company's February operating income was $1,158,824, compared with $1,053,204 in February, 1932. Two months' net operating income was $2,271,189, compared with $2,057,079 in the first two months of 1932.

Denmark Studies Recovery of 60,000 Acres From Ocean

Scheme Would Aid Jobless and Join Two Islands to Mainland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Draining part of the sea to add 60,000 acres to the area of Denmark is one of a number of public works projects under consideration here for providing jobless with occupations instead of mere unemployment relief.

The reclamation scheme aims at joining the islands of Møen and Bogø in South Zealand to the mainland. The greatest depth of the sea in this locality is only 12 feet.

Other useful projects for giving employment in the Danish capital include: bridge building, extension of streets, building a new Meat Hall, a Feather Hall and business offices, and the erection of blocks of two-room flats for 10,000 persons by building associations in Copenhagen, Aarhus, Randers and Odense. A new system of city waterworks near Roskilde Fjord is contemplated, as well as extension of the Electricity Works in Jutland on a wider scale.

A protest was made recently against the use of excavating machinery in converting Charlottenlund Fort into pleasure grounds.

The excavator, it was pointed out, takes only three men to work, whereas otherwise, 25 would be employed on the project.

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The Children's Page

Peeps at Bygone Days

Calvin Who Lived in Iowa

IT WAS an April day when first we meet Calvin, who lived in Iowa. It is the first barefoot day of spring and Calvin's toes wiggle with joy. They are glad to be out of their winter prison of brass-toed boots.

Calvin rides high on the seat of a wagon and drives two horses, Dan and Bess. In the wagon back of him his father tends the seeder which scatters the seed over the ground in a little brown shower. They are planting oats and soon the black earth will be covered with bright green.

For miles away and away, Calvin can see in every direction. The prairie is just turning a tender green. Overhead the sky is clean and blue. It stretches away in all directions until it meets the prairie in the distance. Calvin's father always said, "There seems to be more sky in Iowa than anywhere else."

Prairie and sky; sky and prairie, and Calvin high on the seat might be a king driving a chariot. His toes continue to wiggle and now and then he whistles a gay little tune of those days:

"A penny for a spool of thread,
A penny for a needle,
That's the way the money goes,
Pop goes the weasel!"

Away to the south Calvin can see a darker green spot on the prairie which he knows is "Crane's place." Other green places are other farms, miles away. These are the groves, planted north and west of the farms. They act as windbreaks to shelter from the cold winds that sweep over the prairie. Calvin's home is protected by a grove of 20 acres of cottonwood.

Planting the Corn

In April, oats, buckwheat, and wheat were planted and then, in May, came the big planting of the year—the corn. It must have been hard work but Calvin never thought of it as hard. Often he and his brother Frank made games out of it.

After the ground was plowed and harrowed, markers were used. These had four runners like sled-runners. Calvin and his father, on one team, and Frank and a hired man, Gus, on another, tried to see who could mark the straightest rows. It was a beautiful sight after they were through to see acres of black earth marked into straight rows.

In June after the corn was up it had to be cultivated. Then Calvin did not ride but walked behind Dan and Bess. With his hands he guided a double shovel. It was like holding a plow. This shovel "hoed" the corn on either side. Calvin guided the horses with lines that were wound around his shoulders. When he wanted the horses to go right he twisted his shoulders right and said "Gee!" To go left he twisted left and said, "Haw!"

After the corn was "laid by" there was no more work to be done on it until harvest. On the Fourth of July Calvin's family took a holiday and went to town. They went in the spring wagon; it had only one seat and boards were put across for more. The other farm wagons didn't have springs so they called this "the spring wagon."

Calvin was all scrubbed and clean for the holiday. He went barefoot; in fact, he never had a shoe on his foot from spring until it grew cold in the fall. His knee trousers and his shirt were made by his mother; so were his suspenders; they were made of cloth with one button on each side in front and a piece of elastic in the back. He wore a wide-brimmed straw hat.

A Treat

While in town the children had peanuts and stick candy. It was the only time in the year that they had candy except at Christmas.

During the summer Calvin helped his mother with the garden. The mother cared for the garden and chickens and the father did the heavier work. In after years Calvin never tasted such delicious vegetables and berries as grew in that garden.

Wood was not plentiful, but there was plenty of straw; so Calvin's father made his barns of straw. They were built by driving a double row of posts into the ground for the outside walls, poles being nailed to the posts for height. Then straw was filled in between the double rows, which made the wall. The roof was covered with straw and the straw was kept in place by poles wired together. This made a warm barn. In the summer these barns had to be repaired.

The nearest river was eight miles from where Calvin lived. The only water near his home was a pond filled with rain water. On hot days the cows used to stand in this water and whisk the flies off their backs with their tails. Calvin found large lizards here which he called "ground puppies."

In the summer the wild grass grew tall over the prairie and wild sunflowers grew towering above. It was a pretty sight to see a bobolink in his shiny black and white coat, perched on the yellow blossoms. Calvin called the sunflower "gum weed" because of a "gum" which formed on the stalk which the children chewed.

A special treat in the summer was a trip to the river. Eight miles was a long way for the horses and the family left early and got home late. Calvin thought the river was a beautiful sight and the trees that grew near it. While there the family gathered wild grapes and wild plums and wild crabapples; these were taken home and made into preserves and jelly. The children liked to gather black haws; these were about the size of a cherry with a large pit that left very little fruit. They also liked the "thorn apple," a small "apple" which grew on a hawthorn bush.

The most delightful event of the whole year was in the early fall when they drove down on the "Big Wapsie" to visit Calvin's grandfather. There was the Big and Little Wapsipinicon River, called "Big Wapsie" and "Little Wapsie."

The grandfather lived 40 miles away, so they were gone a week on this trip. Gus was left home to care for the farm. Grandfather lived in a town, so that Calvin and his family could attend church while there. It seemed wonderful to go to church. They also gathered hickory and hazel nuts while at grandfather's to bring home for winter.

Autumn was a busy and happy time in Iowa. Then the acres and acres of corn had to be cut and gathered into shocks. When the corn was cut there lay the golden pumpkins. These pumpkins were piled high in wagons and taken to the cattle to eat. They were thrown hard on the ground so as to break them.

A Pile of Gold

Calvin, Frank, the father and Gus ran races to see who could husk corn the fastest. They took it from the shock and husked an ear with three movements. Then they threw it into the wagon and quickly took another. Soon the wagon was piled high with what looked like a pile of gold.

In the fall the sorghum cane was cut and taken down to Mr. Crane, who had a sorghum mill. Juice was squeezed from the stalk and it was boiled down into the most delicious golden sirup. Calvin's father brought home a barrel of it.

Calvin's father did not pay Mr. Crane in money but gave him sorghum cane for making the sirup. He also gave the miller grain to pay for grinding buckwheat and wheat into flour. Very few things were bought with money.

Most of the food was raised on serves from the garden. Two things the farm. They did not have to go to the store to buy eggs, milk, butter, lard, bread; flour for their buckwheat cakes, or sorghum to put on their cakes. They had their own beef, pork and chicken to eat. They had delicious jellies and pre- Calvin always remembered, the good-tasting preserved pumpkin and the cookies his mother made. The few things that were not grown at home were bought when the father went to town several times a year. They had no apples, so he brought home a large wooden box of dried apples for sauce and pies.

When there was no heavy work to be done on the farm Calvin went to school. He thought it a wonderful privilege to go to school. The teacher was a great woman to Calvin. She was his only contact with the outside world of education. She made Calvin wish that some day he might go to college.

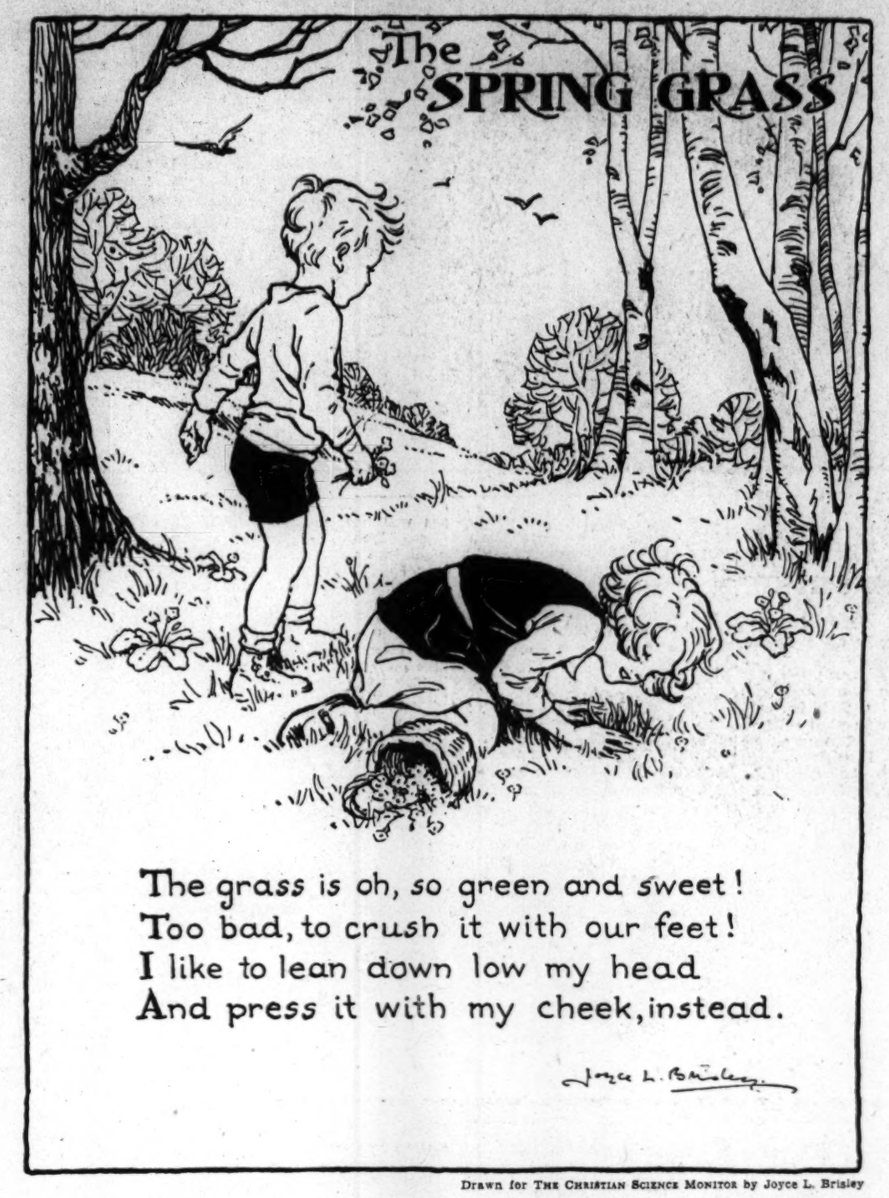
Calvin had few books to read. There was a set of books in the home which his father had bought of an agent who came around. It was called "The Greatest Events of the Greatest Century." Calvin read these books over and over. He read his Model Reader through many times. Calvin also knew the Bible very well. Every morning his father read from it.

As there was no place to go on winter evenings, the family had to amuse themselves. Sometimes Calvin read and sometimes whittled or played dominoes or popped corn. His sisters crocheted and his mother and grandmother knitted. Often his father told stories of the times when he was a soldier in the Civil War and his mother told stories of her girlhood back in Ohio.

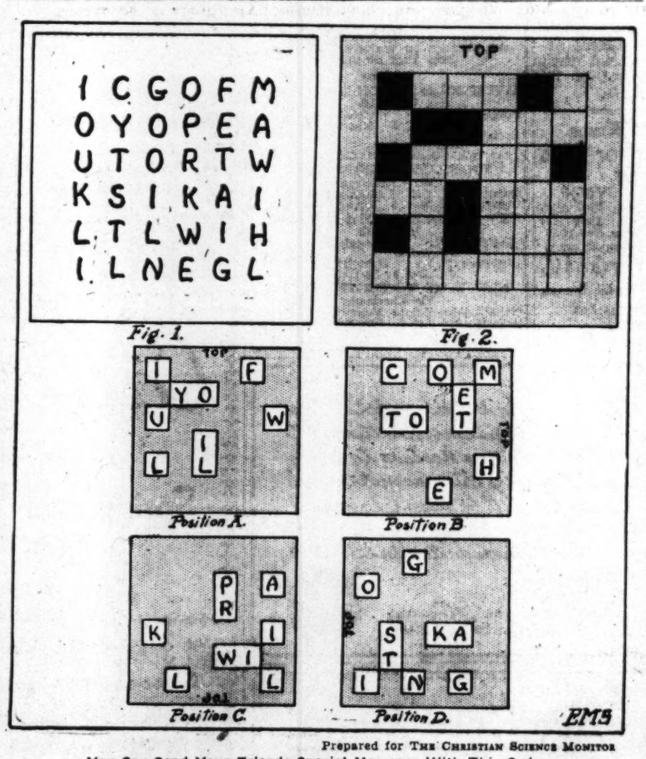
One winter there was a blizzard that piled a great snowdrift 20 feet high between the granary and the hog-pen. The drift stayed all winter. Calvin's father had to cut steps up one side and down the other so as to carry food to the hogs.

Calvin thought it would be a fine idea to build a tunnel through the snow bank. So he and Frank worked hard until they dug one through. After that the father used the tunnel. He said, "That boy will be an engineer some day."

Surely enough, Calvin did become an engineer. His teacher had inspired him to study and he worked his way through college. Today he is a good and useful man who looks back and smiles lovingly at a barefoot farm boy back in Iowa.


The SPRING GRASS
The grass is oh, so green and sweet!
Too bad, to crush it with our feet!
I like to lean down low my head
And press it with my cheek, instead.
Joyce L. Brisley

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Joyce L. Brisley



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

You Can Send Your Friends Special Messages With This Coder.

How to Make a Secret Coder

SECRET messages in code are great fun, especially if such a message can be easily written and later read by those who know the secret.

At first glance there would hardly seem to be such a secret message hidden away in the group of letters shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing, but with the aid of a "Coder" similar to Fig. 2, both the sender and receiver have no difficulty in making a readable message from such a jumble of letters.

Such "Coders" are easy to make, and to use. Two "Coders" should be made, one for the sender, and the other for the receiver of the secret messages.

On a piece of thin cardboard, about 4 inches square, draw a square which measures 3 inches on each side. Divide this into ½-inch squares as shown. As you will see, this gives you 36 small squares. Next, with a sharp knife, cut out the squares that appear black in the sketch. When finished you have a sort of mask which can be lain on a sheet of paper, and with the aid of which a message can be made. Be sure and mark the word "Top" as indicated.

Now to explain the use of the "Coder." Lay it first in position A, on a 4-inch square of paper with the word "Top" at the top. In each cut-out square place one letter of your message. In the sketch you will notice the letters forming the words: "If You Will." These letters should be placed so that reading from right to left, line after line, you can make out the message.

Next turn the "Coder" to position B, so that the side marked "Top" is at the right. The letters now read: "Come to The." Next place the Coder in position C, with the word "Top" upside down at the bottom. The words now read: "Park I Will.'

Placing the Coder in position D, we finish the message with the words: "Go Skating." The entire message would be: "If you will come to the park I will go skating." Lifting the mask or "Coder" from the square of paper, you will find it looks just like Fig. 1.

Now that your Coder is complete you can use it in this same manner to write any short message, and if the one to whom you send it places his mask or "Coder" over the letters in the same positions, A, B, C, and D, in succession, he will be able to decipher the message. If you are unable to finish the message with position D, start all over again on another piece of paper in position A, and so on.

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The Aims—HAPPINESS—FAIR PLAY—CO-OPERATION
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Lotta E. Broadbridge, Colony Club, Detroit, Mich.

The Old Boat Tells a Tale

NOT always was I a "Corner of the Old Boat," as the children call me who come on the beach to play Robinson Crusoe and other games. Once I was a beautiful fishing schooner setting out from the coast of Brittany with my skipper and his crew, to sail on the sparkling blue water to bring back supplies of fish for their homes and markets.

What fun we had and how proud the skipper was of me! "Stanchest little schooner of 'er size on the coast, my Fearless," he would say when we docked after weathering a gale. You see, I always felt it my duty to bring the children's fathers back to them as well as the means of their daily bread; for I loved the little lads and lassies who always came dancing down to greet me when I docked, and waved a smiling farewell when I disembarked.

* * *

After 10 years I set sail one morning, little realizing that it would be my last trip. We were outside two days and our haul had never been larger. At last came the skipper's joyful words, "Homeward bound," and I bent to my task with a will. That night a heavy fog set in, and my skipper had great difficulty in holding me to my course. Suddenly I realized that my splendid bow was coming to grief upon the rocks. My one thought was, though disabled, somehow to get my crew back to those waiting at home. I heard my skipper's voice saying, "This Old Corner is still sound, and when the fog lifts in the morning we will make a raft of 'er and drift in."

As it cleared off the next day the men began fixing what was left of me, and soon we were slowly drifting ashore. Never will I forget the joy of the home folks at the sight of their loved ones nor the skipper's last words to me as he started to leave the beach: "Fearless, old pal, you've made your last harbor, but you've been a stanch and worthy vessel."

The days have gone by, and now a new schooner is taking the men to sea, while I lie upon the sand. For a time curious people came to look at me but after a while I was left alone except for the children who came to play on me; and in their games once again I am a beautiful ship sailing the wide seas. No longer am I lonely.

* * *

A little fellow with rosy cheeks, shining blue eyes, and yellow curls that dance in the breeze, makes a skipper to be proud of, and with this little lad and his followers, I am more than a fishing schooner. Sometimes I am a great liner and we explore foreign waters, and when the little girls are there I am a beautiful pleasure yacht. So the days go by, and I have in the games of the children a new-found happiness.

Then one morning when the children are at a place they call school a pleasant-looking man with a piece of canvas and a brush, like my skipper used to paint me with, only smaller, seats himself near me. He gazes at me and then begins to move his brush on the canvas. Then comes a day when he fails to appear. For a while I miss him but soon forget his visits, until one day two women come down to look at me, and the taller of the two says: "So this is the original of the 'Corner of the Old Boat' that made Baseleer famous. They have chosen his painting, you know, to be sent to America to be placed on exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington." With another glance at me they pass on.

No one can imagine my feelings! Now I understand what that man had been doing those many mornings with his canvas and brush. And I, a "Corner of the Old Boat," have made him famous! I try to picture my Old Corner being viewed in far-off America by thousands of people. I am very happy, but my one regret is that those who will see me in America will not be able to see the dear little children who come to play on me every day.

Ask These

Q. Why is a good dog like a minute hand?
A. Because it is on the watch.

Q. Why is the letter "B" like fire?
A. Because it makes oil boil.

Q. What is the difference between a dairy maid and a swallow?

A. One skims milk and the other skims water.

Q. What is the most ancient of trees?
A. The Elder tree.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

The Mail Bag

Mercer Island, Washington

Dear Editor:

As we always read about Snubs in the Monitor, we named our dog after him. He loves to romp with me every night. I push him over and he growls and sounds very fierce, but he never bites. It makes me laugh when he sits on my face, for he is more than medium size.

We have a rabbit that lives in the basement during cold weather. Every morning when I let Snubs upstairs, I find the rabbit either on Snubs' bed, or ready to go into his room.

A church is to be built here and yesterday Daddy brought home from the architect a little model of it about 12 inches by 9 inches, made of stiff paper, mounted on a piece of wood. The trees and shrubs are made of sponges and wires and rubber tubing, all dipped in ink or paint, and the rocks are little pieces of sponge. The walk is painted to look like white-washed brick.

Richard Holmes P.

Golders Green, London, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 8 years old and like reading the Children's Page in the Monitor. My favorite lesson is nature study. I am fond of art and dancing too. I am in the third class at school.

I have a Hymnal, a Bible, and a Textbook of my own. I should like to hear from any little English girl of my own age.

Margaret S.

San Diego, California

Dear Editor:

I am a little girl 9 years old. I read the Mail Bag and often wish I could get letters from girls my age, especially from Scotland. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School at Third Church with my brother and sister. I have a calico cat that has traveled over three states with us in the car. Hoping to see this letter soon in the Monitor and thanking you.

Patty F.

Bellevue, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

We live on a hill near the big Ohio River. My Daddy often takes me to see the big boats go through the locks near our home. In the winter they block off the streets here so the children can go sliding. I am seven years old and like to read and make puzzles. I should like to hear from a little boy in France. My big brother would translate the letter for me.

John E.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Joy B. (5), Greensboro, N. C.
Diane Odette T. (6), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Holland.
Margery R. (11), Fort Wayne, Ind.—Interested in stamps and pets.
Jeanne B. (11), Venice, Calif.—Interested in stamps.
Beverly N. (11), Coquille, Ore.—Interested in music, reading, stamp collecting and Camp Fire Girls.

Boys

Jack C. (7), Chicago, Ill.
Tom A. (10), Livonia, N. Y.—Especially from Italy, Australia and Germany. Exchange stamps.

SNUBS JIG-SAW TYPE PUZZLE

Send the Front from any one of these packages:

Bostonian Cream
A neutral shoe cream for all leather shoes.

French Gloss
A black self-shining shoe polish.

"Whitt"
A new white cleaner that does not dust off.

Black-Oil Liquid
A liquid shoe dressing that has great preserving qualities.

Gilt Edge
One of our first and finest shoe dressings.

Or send a copy of the words on the cover of the Oil Paste Tin.

Will be mailed you upon receipt of box front from any one of the packages listed at left, when sent us together with 10 cents to cover mailing costs. Or you may copy the words on cover of Whittemore's Oil Paste tin and send ten cents.

Please write
"THE BOSS"
Whittemore Bros. Corp.
Cambridge, Mass.

The Home Forum

Walking to Town

ONCE every two weeks in winter we walk to town, the two of us, down the long road with a chain of low-curving mountains ahead of us, rimming the horizon. Each of our shopping trips is different. If the day is clear and the ground snowless, the plain that slopes up to the range is a great tawny lion pelt catching streaks of blue shadow or the purple reflections of a cloud. On these days the mountains ahead of us to the north seem close, although they are all of ten miles off, and their contour is chiseled against the bright sky as clearly as if the range were cut from shadowed paper and pasted against a background of blue. Cavernous shadows on the foothills contrast with pink-dusted patches of sunlight; and one great stark mass of mountain broods behind the first chain of hills, poking its head far into the sky and catching the full blast of sunlight. We call it Stark Mountain, for we know no other name. Great cuts scar its face, like rainwashed gulleys on a giant ash pile.

If our shopping day falls on a cloudy day, and that happens seldom in Colorado, the range we face on our way to town bends around the circling horizon and becomes part of the heavens, taking on the misty grayness of the sky and blending solemnly with the distance. Then Stark Mountain is entirely swallowed up by the low-hanging clouds, and none of the foothills have tops. As we walk along the road, we seem to be walking into an endless distance that shows no real separation between earth and sky, like a Whistler harmony in gray and silver. By half closing our eyes, we can see a great gray ocean stretched out where we know the plains to be.

On calm soundless days, when there is not the slightest movement in the purple-tinged branches of the thornapple trees in the ravine beside us, we see ahead the valley where the town lies curtained with drab smoke that is too heavy to rise, too pocketed to move on. Without the wind the pines are solemn; they have neither song nor scent. They only wait quietly, seeming to hold their breath. On those still days, just as when the sky is overcast, the distances are obscure and hazy, almost mysterious. Our shoes grind louder than usual over the gravel road, and we can see only the dim outline of Stark Mountain through the haze.

But when the wind blows, and it usually does out here, the air is clear blue and the countryside shifting with shadows. So clear is the air that we can see the smallest details of the trees and mountains around us. There is no smoke lingering over the valley when the wind blows, and we can see from a distance the roofs and chimneys of the town and the two tall smokestacks like black fingers against the sky. We see great dark blue patches of shade on the sides of the buildings, and rich clear colors on the range that curves beyond the town. Stark Mountain looks more gaunt than ever on a windy day, a great treeless mass frowning down at the foothills with their topknots of dark pines.

* * *

Sometimes we walk toward town on crisp calm days in winter, when the world is snow-covered and the mountains are set like gems in a crystal fairyland. The day then is a symphony of blue and white; a brilliant blue roof of sky curving over the chalk-white world, and sharp blue winter shadows on the snow—long lines from the trees, oval blue spots behind the rocks, intricate weaving lines of tracks down the road, and whole pyramids of blue shadow on the range ahead. And when birds fly on these days, there are twice as many of them as usual—those in the air and the trailing blue ones mirrored on the snow. The air is bright and stiff with cold. But puffs of light dry snow cling to the branches of trees and bushes, to the thin heads of weeds, to the tops and sides of stones, so there is not a hard winter outline to be seen anywhere. Underfoot the snow squeaks and sings. A flock of slate-colored juncos twitter ahead of us as we swing along, their white tail feathers catching the light as they flit restlessly from tree to tree. We pass a shaggy tangle of Colorado hawthorns and remark how even the magpie's nest has been filled with winter, how the roof has been thatched with snow. It is a huge nest, almost as large as a bushel basket, carelessly constructed of large and small twigs that are more or less interwoven. The fall winds caved in one side, and now the sagging room almost covers the doorway, but the awkward mass of twigs cling tenaciously to the hawthorn branches whose thick thorny fingers probably help to hold the nest together. On these bright winter days we walk briskly to keep warm. Ahead we see the frost-crusted range, circling around the northern horizon like the deep rim of the great white plate of countryside.

These trips to town every two weeks (we must go oftener in summer) are rather novel adventures for us who are used to daily tramps over pathless hills and canyons and mountains. We think of roads, any kind of road, as "citified" and quite out of keeping with our simple life, with the uneventful and serene hours that make up our days. When our shopping is over, we are always eager to get back to our little brown house at the mouth of the ravine, back to our favorite walks that lead away from town, away from the gravel road.

The mountains we face on our way to town are miles away, bending in a broken circle. But the mountains that we know best are those that rise behind our little house. They are close and high. They lean so far in our direction that the sun sets for us at three o'clock in December, at four o'clock in February; and as the sun disappears behind the high red crags a cold shadow stretches down the pine-clad slope and settles in the ravine—a shadow which means that it is time for us to go indoors and poke up the fires. When we look out in the deep lavender dusk of the evening, the Alps that Courbet painted might be our mountains. They are great jagged mountains then, full of heavy shadows and drenched with the blue-purple of evening—when the ravine and the climbing pines are fused in one sweeping line with the cliffs above.

* * *

As the end of each two weeks approaches, we realize that the cupboard shelves have gradually emptied, and the big tin mailbox (nailed outside of the kitchen door for a refrigerator) has all too quickly yielded up its supply of meat and butter. And our stock of chubby white candles is growing small, and we find we are almost out of envelopes. And so, off we must go with our shopping list carefully prepared—as it must be, since the little brown house is hard to find and has no telephone for emergency orders. Off we go, watching the changing shadows on the range ahead—looking sharply, as we make a short-cut and cross a freezing stream, for the water ouzel that has wintered there, dipping on the frozen rocks and splashing in the water.

When we reach the outskirts of town, we keep to the road as long as we can; for sidewalks are city badges even more than roads, even more terrifying to those who have grown used to pathless ravines and trail-less mountains, to those who walk day after day over soft brown beds of pine needles. We stay on the road until we come within a few blocks of the business section. Then our shopping begins. First to the novelty store for candles, ink, bootlaces, paper napkins and rubber heels; then to the bank; to the hardware store for corner braces and screws for the radio stool we are making out of crude pine boards; to the dry goods store for woolen socks or another suit of long-sleeved underwear; and finally to the grocery store for a two-weeks' supply of groceries and meat—with explicit directions for sending everything "out." We ignore the post office. The mailman on our rural route passes every noon in his unmistakable car and brings us our stamps and mails our letters.

And so, at last, the shopping is over. All the first mile of the homeward trek we marvel at the slowness of the clerks, the unattractiveness of hard streets lined with stiff houses, the price of eggs and butter, the utility of the sheep-lined coat in the dry goods store which we will buy some day, perhaps. Then we hurry upgrade, eager to reach the open country and leave all traces of the town behind, eager to walk into the arms of our mountains. Behind us the foothills sprawl gray and listless under the noonday sun; before us the mountains rise with their tilted slabs of sandstone and their yawning canyons. Those great crags and cliffs, so familiar to us, are of a rich red-purple color enlivened with bright yellow-green filigree. We look up at them affectionately.

A. L. F.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Washington Irving, Whose 150th Anniversary is Celebrated Today

FOR those with a vague aspiration to become writers, but who have no taste for intervening scholastic régimen, it may perhaps be heartening to know that Washington Irving's school training was far from thorough and was not directed at all toward academic culture. He was one of eleven children, and he watched two of his brothers go to Columbia College while he himself stayed at home and made up for his honest lack of interest in school subjects by a complete steeping in the works of English authors.

By the time Washington Irving was sixteen he went, somewhat inexplicably, to work in a law office. Three years later he was laughing because he was the "Jonathan Old-style" who was writing humorous sketches for the Morning Chronicle, a daily paper published by his brother Peter. He liked to write, and he liked a rather mixed blessing which took the form of an enforced trip to France, two years later, because it took him away from the routine of the law office, and gave him a chance to move about in England and on the Continent, which moving about had the natural result of giving him material to write about.

But he was not to keep away entirely from the law. When he came back to the States, he was admitted to the bar. Then it became a situation which can be paraphrased; you can lead a man to the bar, but you cannot make him practice law. For Washington Irving, attracted more than ever to the field of writing and publishing, made up a plan with his brother William, and James K. Paulding, to issue *Salmagundi*, a venture which succeeded and convinced him that he need no longer compromise with his wish to stick to the field of literature.

In 1810 his brothers Peter and Ebenezer were seized with a magnificent determination to provide their brother with the means, without actual contribution of labor or time to the field of business, of pursuing his chosen bent. So they took him into partnership in their importing house and he settled down in earnest to writing and editing. He published the Analectic Magazine in 1813 and 1814; but, when the national Capitol burned in 1814, he offered himself for service to his State, and became aide-de-camp to Governor Tomkins, with the rank of colonel.

When the war was done, he went to England; his name had preceded him and he was received with enthusiasm. He began doing the things which were to make the subsequent *Sketch Book*. People on both sides of the water liked them, but John Murray the publisher declined them the first time he had a chance at them for English publication. Later he was glad enough to get them, and he had a chance to catch up with his mistaken judgment in 1822, when he published *Bracebridge Hall*.

* * *

When all is said and done, it must be owned that Washington Irving's style was a style of his own; he borrowed little from the great literature that had gone before. He appears not to have concentrated much on mastering a depth of insight. His style remained pleasant and leisurely, never particularly vigorous. Yet there is no question that he left a definite impress on the history of letters. His individuality made him a celebrated guest. He knew all the "literary lights"; he was not a vain man, and people liked him. He was astonished at the success of the *Sketch Book* and felt that he could never live up to the expectations people had of its author. He loved children, and he had ever an eye out for misfortune among relatives, whom he sped to help.

That he had humor everyone knows who is familiar with *Diedrich Knickerbocker's History of New York*, in which he poked a quiet sort of fun at early Dutch settlers. And sometimes it is possible to wonder what childhood would be without *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow* and *Rip Van Winkle!* What adult years without *The Alhambra!*

Evening

(Ken Wood, England)

Here where the reeds are lush against the mallows
Is quietness, far-softened by the gloom,
And pool of lilies thrusting from the shallows
Uplifting ivory or golden bloom.
Here where the swans float lazily and often—
Small silver wraiths against the dimming light,—
Shadows blur with shadows, merge and soften,
Until but lily-buds and swans are white.
Beyond the hedgerows English flocks are sleeping,
While muted bell sounds where the cattle rest,
And willows whisper as the wind goes creeping—
Lingering long above each empty nest.
Then the last greyness unto darkness yields,
Night and the heather purple all the fields.

CATHERINE CATE COBLENTZ.

The Russian Peasant Theatre

Traveling performers, under the name of *skomorókhs*, had existed in Russia throughout the Middle Ages. They were either leaders of trained bears, monkeys, and dogs, or acrobats, or gave puppet shows, among which was the universal show of Pierrot. These performers improvised plays in which they attacked, with rough and ready jests, existing conditions or classes of society. In the seventeenth century, when the Western influence became more pronounced, these popular beginnings of the theatre ceased. The Church had originally encouraged plays in connection with various religious festivities, while in the schools moralities, mysteries and panegyrics were used for educational purposes. All these were already under Western influence, and did not lead to any popular development of the drama. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries many magnates had their own serf troupes, from which ultimately came actors for the Imperial theatres, as, for instance, the famous Shchépkin. As far back as 1765 there existed a People's Theatre in St. Petersburg and in Moscow, but it lasted only one year. A second attempt was made in St. Petersburg in 1773. This theater, known as "The Amphitheatre," lasted until 1777, when it was torn down to give way to the Conservatory which is still standing.

The first real Peasant Theatre was established in 1862 in the village of Voskrésenskoe, in the Government of Tver, by the Slavophil S. A. Yúr'ev (1821-1888), with whom we have already become acquainted as the protagonist of the movement which led to the Moscow Art Theatre. . . . In the beginning of the sixties he devoted himself to literature and, like Tolstóy, to the education of the peasants. He established on his estate a school, with the aid of the village carpenters, built a theatre, and trained some peasants to produce the plays of Ostróvski and Písemski and his own dramatic versions of fairy tales. He was a moderate Slavophil, who, indeed, wanted the people to develop from within, on the basis of its national life; but at the same time he did not scorn the productions of the Western civilization, and himself translated some plays of Calderon and Lope de Vega, as well as a series of six of Shakespeare's dramas.

His Slavophil conviction that the Russian village commune, unlike anything of the kind in the West, was based on an inborn sense of communism, led him later to the emphasis of the *ensemble* play, and his spiritual followers and friends, who found this element embodied in the performances of the Meiningen players, created an atmosphere which made the temporary success of the Art Theatre possible. In the same way Yúr'ev in 1862 was convinced that the peasant commune was called to be the creator of a new, specifically Russian drama. No doubt, consequent ventures in this direction were actuated by similar convictions, but we shall soon see that just as the *Mir*, the village commune, turned out to be the result of untoward historical conditions, and not of a specific Communistic background, so the assumed creation of popular dramas by communal action, when subjected to the acid test of historical criticism, turns out to be elusive and non-existent.—LEO WIENER, in "The Contemporary Drama of Russia." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

April

This way leads straight to April
Beneath bare branches tossed,
Through wide white hours of silence,
And glittering nights of frost.

Forsythia's stars will glimmer
Faint gold to guide our feet
Down paths that lead to April.
Oh, dragging months, be fleet!

ELIZABETH WHITTEMORE KEITH.

Over Endless Hills

Jonathan Gentry rode, or walked and rested,
Over the endless hills, and told the driver:
"No, I am never weary. No, I am going
Only for curious reasons. Yes, I am married.
No, I am going alone"—till the driver spat,
Reaching an end of words. But hairy eyes
Still crawled the length of Gentry, and a tongue
Rolled in its cheek unwillingly confined.
The couple from New England with their baby
Talked in a tavern once, before the fire,
Of where the new land was, and how they went there
Hoping to find a country young as milk.
Jonathan Gentry loved them, and he whispered:
"Yes, we are done with oldness, done with men
Pressing too hard upon us"; but they stared.
And Gentry ever after smiled alone.

One more mountain lay there,
Looking the other way, and Gentry said:
"Nothing will ever move you, nothing make you
Turn your old head to see who comes so late.
All of it in your eyes! You have it all there,
And had it when there were no men to weep.
You had it when there were no women either. . . .
The horses leaned;
The wagon, gritting its last gravel,
Groaned, and they zigzagged up.
Too steep, the driver said, and so they rested
Where a bright spring, refusing to go further,
Tumbled down past them backward, laughing loudly
At labor and all good purpose. But they left it,
Took a long breath and toiled, and wound thrice more
Right upward, till the trees
Opened; the mountain stopped; and all their faces
Fell on the broad Ohio, soft below.
Like a white dream this beautiful of rivers
Lay in its forest folds, and if it moved there
None of them knew it now. . . .

—MARK VAN DOREN, in "Jonathan Gentry." (New York: Boni.)

"ΝΗΣΟΙ ΓΛΥΚΕΙΑΣ ΑΝΑΨΥΧΗΣ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Σήμερον ὁ κόσμος ἀνακραυγάζει διὰ θεραπείαν καὶ ἀφυπνίζεται εἰς τὸ γεγονὸς ὅτι πρέπει νὰ ζητήσῃ τι μιᾶς πνευματικωτέρας φύσεως ἀπὸ τὰς μεθόδους εἰς τὰς ὁποίας μέχρι τοῦδε εἶχεν ἐμπιστευθῇ διὰ νὰ προμηθεύσῃ τὰ ἀναγκαῖα του. Ἡ πρόοδος ἡ κατορθωθεῖσα διὰ τῆς ἀτομικῆς καὶ παγκοσμίου πείρας προετοιμάζει τὴν ὁδὸν δι' εὐρυτέρας ἐπόψεις καὶ σαφεστέρας ἐρμηνείας. Ἡ περιφέρεια τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης σκέψεως εἶναι πάρα πολὺ περιωρισμένη ἵνα δυνηθῇ νὰ ἀντιμετωπίσῃ τὰς μεγάλας ἀνάγκας τῆς σήμερον, καὶ ἐκεῖνοι οἵτινες βλέπουν τὴν ἀνάγκην διὰ μίαν ἐκτενεστέραν ὅρασιν, διερευνοῦν τὸ ἀπέραντον βασίλειον τὸ εὑρισκόμενον ἔξω τοῦ περιωρισμένου ὑλικοῦ συλλογισμοῦ.

Μεγάλοι ἀριθμοί, ὑπακούοντες μίαν ἀκαταμάχητον κλῆσιν, παρατηροῦν ὑπεράνω τῶν ἀμηχανιῶν αὐτῶν καὶ μακρὰν ἀπ' αὐτὰς πρός τι ἐκτὸς τῆς κοινῆς ἀναγνωρίσεως, —πρὸς τὸ πνευματικὸν καλόν· καὶ καθὼς αἰσθάνωνται τὴν τρυφερὰν, παρηγορητικὴν ἐπιρροὴν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἡ εἰρήνη μιᾶς νεο-εὑρεθείσης διαφωτίσεως ἀρχίζει νὰ διασκορπίζῃ τὴν βαρυαλγίαν καὶ τὸν φόβον. Τί, τῷ ὄντι, δύναται νὰ δώσῃ μεγαλειτέραν χαράν, ἀπὸ τὴν ἀφύπνισιν εἰς μίαν ἀναγνώρισιν τῶν ἀπείρων ἱκανοτήτων, αἵτινες ἀνήκουν εἰς τὴν ἀντανάκλασιν τοῦ Θεοῦ· ἀπὸ τὸ τόλμημα ἐκ τῶν τοίχων τῆς εἰρκτῆς τοῦ περιορισμοῦ, καὶ τῶν πεπαλαιωμένων θεωριῶν καὶ δοξασιῶν τοῦ λεγομένου πεπερασμένου νοός, καὶ ἀπὸ τὰς πρὸς τὰ ἐμπρὸς πορείας ἐντὸς τοῦ "ἀγνώστου" ὅπερ ἡ Mary Baker Eddy ἐν μέρει καθορίζει ἐν σ. 596 τῆς "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ('Επιστήμης καὶ Ὑγείας μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) ὡς "ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ ἡ πνευματικὴ αἴσθησις μόνον ἐννοεῖ, καὶ ὅπερ εἶναι ἄγνωστον εἰς τὰς ὑλικὰς αἰσθήσεις"!

'Εμπνευσμένοι διανοούμενοι καθ' ὅλας τὰς ἐποχὰς συνέλαβον ἀκτίνας τῆς αἰωνίας προθέσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον· καὶ καθὼς ἡ ἀφυπνιζομένη πνευματικὴ αἴσθησις αὐτῶν ἀνεπαύθη ἐπὶ τῶν διαρκούντων πραγματικοτήτων, διευκρίνισαν διὰ παραδείγματος ἐκεῖνο περὶ τοῦ ὁποίου ὁμιλεῖ ἡ Mrs. Eddy εἰς τὰ "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα) (σ. 227) ὡς "Ζωὴν ἐν τῇ ὁποίᾳ ὁ νοῦς δύναται νὰ ἀναπαυθῇ εἰς βοσκὰς χλοεράς, παρὰ τὰ ἥσυχα ὕδατα, ἐπὶ νήσων γλυκείας ἀναψυχῆς" καὶ οὕτω ἐν θαλάσσῃ ψευδῶν θεωριῶν καὶ δοξασιῶν ἀνεκάλυψαν "στερέωμα ἀναμέσον τῶν ὑδάτων." Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ὑπὲρ πάντας ἄλλους διέκρινε τὴν ἀκατάσβεστον πρόθεσιν τοῦ Πατρὸς διὰ τὰ τέκνα Του. Βλέπων ὅτι μία ὁλοσχερῶς ψευδὴς ἔποψις περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώπου ἐφαίνετο νὰ ἀπατᾷ ἅπασαν τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην οἰκογένειαν, ἐξεστόμισεν ἀφόβως τὰς γνωστοτάτας λέξεις: "Ἐγὼ διὰ τοῦτο ἐγεννήθην, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἦλθον εἰς τὸν κόσμον, διὰ νὰ μαρτυρήσω εἰς τὴν ἀλήθειαν. Πᾶς ὅστις εἶναι ἐκ τῆς ἀληθείας, ἀκούει τὴν φωνήν μου." Πόσον ἀσμένως οἱ ἀληθεῖς ὀπαδοί του ἀνεπαύθησαν ὑπὸ τὴν σκιὰν τῆς ἀγάπης καὶ τῆς φροντίδος του, καὶ ἠσθάνθησαν τὴν ἰσχυρὰν θεραπευτικὴν δύναμιν τῆς ἀντιλήψεώς του περὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς φανερώσεώς Του! "Εθηκαν τὰ φορτία των εἰς τοὺς πόδας του καὶ ἐθεραπεύθησαν, ἀνεγεννήθησαν, καὶ ἀνυψώθησαν. Ἡ ἀντίληψίς του τῶν ἀγνῶν πνευματικῶν ἰδανικῶν καὶ ἡ μετάδοσίς των ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, ἔφερεν ἐντὸς τῆς ἐκτάσεως τῆς κατανοήσεως πνευματικὴν ἀλήθειαν, ἐκ τῆς ὁποίας δύνανται πάντες νὰ μεταλάβουν.

Ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἀνεγνώρισε τὴν πρόθεσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ διὰ τὰ τέκνα Του, καὶ διὰ τῆς ἐμπνευσμένης κατανοήσεώς της πολλοὶ σήμερον θέτουν τοὺς πόδας των ἐπὶ στερεοῦ θεμελίου. Διὰ τῆς ἀντιλήψεως τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐνασχολοῦνται εἰς τὸ νὰ μαρτυροῦν εἰς τὴν ἀλήθειαν. Μὴ κρίνοντες πλέον ἀπὸ ὑλικῆς ἀπόψεως, ἀλλ' ἐκδιώκοντες τὸν περιορισμὸν καὶ ἱστάμενοι ἐπὶ τῆς ἀληθείας, ὑψοῦνται μὲ ἀείποτε αὐξάνουσαν πνευματικὴν ἀντίληψιν ὑπεράνω τῆς μαρτυρίας τῆς αἰσθήσεως. Μὲ ἑκάστην νίκην, πάσης πνευματικῆς προσταγῆς ὑπακουομένης, ἐπιταχύνουν τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς παγκοσμίου παραδοχῆς καὶ ἱδρύσεως τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ Θεοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς.

Εἰς τὸ βάθος πάσης ἀνθρωπίνης καρδίας ὑπάρχει ἡ σφοδρὰ ἐπιθυμία νὰ οἰκειοποιηθῇ τὴν θείαν χαράν, ἥτις εἶναι ἡ νόμιμος κληρονομία τῶν υἱῶν τοῦ Θεοῦ· καὶ καθὼς ἡ ἄστατος ἄμμος τῶν ψευδῶν ἡδονῶν καὶ πόνων ἐξαφανίζεται, ὁ βράχος τῆς πνευματικῆς πραγματικότητος ἔρχεται εἰς φῶς. Ἡ πεῖρα καταπείθει τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα ὅτι αἱ φίλαυτοι, ἀνάξιαι σκέψεις καὶ σκοποί, δὲν δύνανται νὰ εὐχαριστήσουν, καὶ ὅτι οἱ ἄγνοι τὴν καρδίαν μόνον δύνανται νὰ λάβουν τὴν ἔνδοξον ἀποκάλυψιν τῶν θείων τοῦ Θεοῦ παροχῶν, καὶ νὰ μετάσχουν τῆς προθέσεώς Του διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον.

Ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει εἰς τὰ "Miscellaneous Writings" (Διάφορα Συγγράμματα) (σ. 1) Ἡ πραότης ὑψώνει τὰς ἀθανάτους ἰδιότητας, μόνον διὰ τῆς μετακινήσεως τῆς κόνεως ἥτις τὰς θαμβώνει. Ἡ ἀγαθότης ἀποκαλύπτει ἄλλην σκηνὴν καὶ ἄλλον ἑαυτὸν περιτετυλιγμένον ὡς φαίνεται εἰς σκιάς, ἀλλὰ φερόμενον εἰς τὸ φῶς διὰ τῶν ἐξελίξεων τῆς προχωρούσης σκέψεως, διὰ τῆς ὁποίας διακρίνομεν τὴν δύναμιν τῆς Ἀληθείας καὶ Ἀγάπης νὰ θεραπεύῃ τοὺς ἀσθενεῖς.,,

Μὲ τὰς ἐσφαλμένας ἀντιλήψεις διασκορπιζομένας μέσῳ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, πολλοὶ ἱδρύουν εἰρήνην εἰς τὸν βίον των μελετῶντες τὴν πανταχοῦ παροῦσαν, ὠφέλιμον, καὶ τελείαν δημιουργίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἐνίοτε δυνατὸν νὰ εἶναι εἰς τὴν κάμινον τῆς διαψεύσεως τῶν ἐλπίδων ὅπου τὸ μάθημα τοῦτο μανθάνεται. Τότε τὸ ἄτομον ἐκτείνει τὰς χεῖρας διὰ πραγματικότητα, δι' "ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ ἡ πνευματικὴ αἴσθησις μόνον ἐννοεῖ.,, Καὶ καθὼς παραμερίζει τὴν δεσμεύουσαν πίστιν εἰς μίαν ὑλικὴν ἑαυτότητα "ἄλλος ἑαυτός" ἀποκαλύπτεται καὶ ἐκδηλοῦται εἰς "μίαν ζωὴν ἐν τῇ ὁποίᾳ ὁ νοῦς δύναται νὰ ἀναπαυθῇ εἰς βοσκὰς χλοερὰς, παρὰ τὰ ἥσυχα ὕδατα, ἐπὶ νήσων γλυκείας ἀναψυχῆς."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην γραμματολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

"Isles of sweet refreshment"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY the world is crying out for healing; and it is awaking to the fact that it must seek something of a more spiritual nature to supply its needs than the methods in which it has hitherto trusted. Progress brought about through individual and universal experience is preparing the way for wider views and broader interpretations. The circumference of human thought is too restricted to meet today's great needs, and those who see the necessity for a more extensive range of vision are exploring the vast realm outside of limited material reasoning.

Large numbers, obeying an irresistible summons, are looking up and away from their perplexities to something apart from common recognition—to spiritual good; and as they feel the tender, comforting influence of Christian Science, the peace of a new-found enlightenment begins to dispel the heartache and the fear. What, indeed, can give greater joy than to awaken to an acknowledgment of the infinite capacities belonging to God's reflection; to venture forth from the prison walls of limitation, from the age-worn theories and beliefs of the so-called finite mind, and to take forward marches into the "unknown," which Mary Baker Eddy defines in part on page 596 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" as "that which spiritual sense alone comprehends, and which is unknown to the material senses"!

Inspired thinkers in all ages have caught gleams of God's eternal purpose for man; and as their awakening spiritual sense has rested upon enduring realities, they have exemplified what Mrs. Eddy speaks of in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 227) as "a life wherein the mind can rest in green pastures, beside the still waters, on isles of sweet refreshment," and thus in a sea of false theories and beliefs have discovered "a firmament in the midst of the waters." Christ Jesus above all others discerned the Father's inextinguishable purpose for His children. Seeing that a totally false view of God and man had seemed to deceive the whole human family, he fearlessly uttered the well-known words: "To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world, that I should bear witness unto the truth. Every one that is of the truth heareth my voice." How gladly his true followers rested under the shadow of his love and care, and felt the mighty healing power of his understanding of God and His manifestation! They laid their burdens at his feet and were healed, regenerated, and uplifted. His understanding and impartation of pure spiritual ideals brought into the range of perception spiritual truth, of which all may partake.

Mrs. Eddy recognized God's purpose for His children, and through her inspired comprehension many today are planting their feet on a firm foundation. Through the understanding of Christian Science they too are engaged in bearing witness unto the truth. No longer reasoning from a material standpoint, but casting off limitation and standing on the truth they are rising with ever increasing spiritual understanding above sense-testimony. With each overcoming, every spiritual behest obeyed, they are hastening the day of the universal acceptance and establishment of God's kingdom on earth.

Deep down in every human heart is the longing to appropriate the divine joy which is the rightful heritage of the sons of God; and as the shifting sands of false pleasures and pains disappear, the rock of spiritual actuality comes to light. Experience is convincing humanity that self-seeking, unworthy thoughts and aims cannot satisfy, and that the pure in heart alone can receive the glorious revelation of God's divine bestowals and partake of His purpose for man.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 1): "Meekness heightens immortal attributes only by removing the dust that dims them. Goodness reveals another scene and another self seemingly rolled up in shades, but brought to light by the evolutions of advancing thought, whereby we discern the power of Truth and Love to heal the sick."

With false concepts being dispelled through Christian Science, many are establishing peace in their lives by contemplating God's ever present, available, and perfect creation. Sometimes it may be in the furnace of disillusionment that this lesson is learned. Then the individual reaches out for reality, for "that which spiritual sense alone comprehends." And as he casts aside the binding belief in a material selfhood, "another self" is revealed and made manifest in "a life wherein the mind can rest in green pastures, beside the still waters, on isles of sweet refreshment."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek.]

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Financial: Market Quotations

Moderate Losses Appear in Quiet Stock Dealings

Market Pursues Its Usual Irregular Course—Rails Sell Off

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Stocks see-sawed placidly today, making frequent changes of trend but moving narrowly in either direction.

Small early gains under leadership of farm implement and other shares interested in the fortunes of agriculture were succeeded by scattering declines when rails again eased, but the list firmed again as it entered the afternoon trading. On the whole, however, the market was irregular with volume of inconsequential proportions.

The list slid off moderately in the late dealings. Delaware & Hudson dipped more than 2, while losses of a point or so appeared in Union Pacific, Santa Fe, and Eastman Kodak. American Telephone, Standard Oil of New Jersey, U. S. Steel and New York Central were down fractionally.

Macy was up a point. Turnover approximated 650,000 shares.

Dullness or Declines

General market averages, embracing three major classifications of stocks, have gone virtually to the level of March 3, the day before the exchange closed. Advances in the period since March 15, when trading was resumed with an enthusiastic whoop, have been infrequent, but extreme dullness has marked the dominant reaction. Some observers feel the market has feared the imminence of further deflation, though a well-defined depressing influence has been provided by the let-down in the heavy industries.

Call loans on the stock exchange renewed at 2½ per cent, which was the renewal rate on March 2. Later last month the charge firmed to 5 per cent, but the swift return of money and gold to banks, as well as a recent flow of funds to this center, has restored credit markets to comfortable positions.

Bonds Marking Time

The bond market continued to maintain its watchful waiting attitude today, and price changes, for the most part, were rather narrow.

Some of the secondary groups, especially the rails, indicated a little more cheerfulness, but moderately reactionary tendencies were displayed by United States Government securities and various foreign obligations. Liberty loans eased while most of the Treasurys recorded losses ranging from 10-32 to around 23-32 of a point.

Investment houses were particularly interested in the Administration's new farm mortgage refinancing proposals which would involve large bond issues carrying interest rates of around 4 per cent. Anti-inflationists pointed out that the refunding scheme probably might be interpreted as meaning that the government had no intention of experimenting with any drastic inflation in the near future. At the same time, holders of listed federal issues were uncertain as to just what effect the flotation of the Farm-Mortgage bonds would have on existing low-yield government maturities.

"Interest rates are tending to ease further," comments Moody's investment survey, "but the bond market, as a whole, is apparently being influenced to a greater extent, for the present, but the general tendency toward liquidation and deflation, and even very high grade issues are finding difficulty in escaping the strain of the liquidation process."

Gains were registered by loans of Goodrich, Goodyear, International Telephone, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Postal Telegraph and Western Union. Losers of fractions to a point included some bonds of Gulf States Steel, Standard Oil of New York, Alleghany Corp., Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Chile Copper, Chicago & North Western and U. S Rubber.

The foreign section was irregular, with some of the Germans easier. The Australians, Italians, Brazilians and Argentines were slightly lower. Some of the British, Belgian and Japanese bonds firmed.

Dividends

Rhode Island Public Service Company declared the usual quarterly dividends of $1 a share on class A stock and 50 cents a share on the preferred stock, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

American Cities Power & Light Corp. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, or 1-32nd of a share of Class B stock, on the convertible Class A stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 5.

Outlet Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on common stock and the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on the first preferred and $1.50 a share on second preferred stock, all payable May 1 to stock of record April 20. The latest dividend on the common stock places that issue on a $2 annual dividend basis, compared with $4 formerly.

Public Service Company of Northern Illinois declared a dividend of 75 cents on the no-par and $100 par common stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Canadian Bronze Company, Montreal, on the common, placing the stock on a declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents previously, payable May 1 to stock of 60-cent annual basis, compared with $1.25 record April 20.

Boston Edison Company declared a quarterly dividend of $2.50, payable May 1 to stock of record April 10. This is a reduction in the annual rate from $12 to $10 a share.

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 3—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	April 3	WeekAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, No. 2 red	$ .77	$ .73⅝	$ .87⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.46½	.45½	.47⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.30¼	.28⅞	.33¾
Flour	3.95	4.05	4.00
Beef, family	10.75	10.75	14.12
Pork	16.25	17.25	17.50
Lard	.0500	.0525	.05
Cotton mid up	.0640	.0640	.0880
Zinc	.0295	.0315	.0277
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel bill Pitt	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05	.05	.06
Tin	.2420	.2450	.2190
Rubber	.03	.03	.0295
Sugar	.042	.042	.04
Lead	.0287½	.0300	.03
Print cloths	02⅝	.02 13/16	.0375

London Quotations

LONDON, April 3 (AP)—Consols for money today were 75⅞. De Beers 4⅜ and Rand Mines 5½. Money was ½ and discount rates on short bills and three months bills ⅝@½ per cent.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High / Low; Div. in $; Sales; High; Low; Last Apr. 3; Last Apr. 1

			Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 1
33⅝	3	Adams Express	900	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
64½	40	.5 Adams Exp pf	10	40	40	40	40
15⅜	8½	.2 Adams Millis	300	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
10⅛	6	Addressograph	200	6	6	6	6
10½	7¾	1.20 Affiliated Prod	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
64½	47½	.3 Air Reduction	1400	56¾	55¾	56	55⅝
1¼	½	Airway Elec App	800	1	1	1	1
14⅜	11⅛	.60 Alaska-Juneau	1100	14½	14	14	14⅜
1⅝	1	Alleghany Corp	900	1½	1	1	1
3½	1⅛	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8¼	5½	Alleghany Steel	80	5½	5½	5½	1⅛
89⅞	70¾	.6 Allied Chem	2800	77¼	75⅜	75¾	75⅝
9½	6	Allis Chalmers	300	7½	7	7	7¾
7⅞	5	Amal Leather pf	100	7⅜	7	7	7¾
22⅛	18½	.2 Amerada	200	21	21	21	21
11⅜	7½	Am Ag Ch Del	300	11⅞	11½	11½	10¾
10⅛	2¾	Am Bank Note	100	10	10	10	
62¾	49½	.4 Am Beet Sug pf	20	10⅛	10	10	
9⅛	6½	Am Can	6500	58½	55½	55¾	55⅛
8	3½	Am Car & Fdry	600	8	8	8	8
40	34	.31 Am Chain pf	100	3½	3½	3½	
22⅜	13	Am Chicle	1000	36	36	36	36⅛
10⅜	3⅞	Am Com Alcohol	300	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½
8⅛	3⅞	Am European	100	4	4	4	3⅞
9⅜	4¾	Am & For Pow	700	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
6½	3¾	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅜
8½	5⅞	Am Ice	600	6½	6⅛	6½	6¼
5⅝	3½	Am Locomotive	100	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛
21	15½	Am Metal	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9¼	4	Am Metal 6%	30	19	19	19	
24½	10⅞	1½ Am Power & Lt	1600	4½	4	4½	4½
21½	9	1¼ Am P&L 6% pf	200	10½	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
7⅜	4⅜	Am P&L 5% pf	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
10⅜	5¾	Am Radiator	6100	6½	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
24⅞	20⅜	.3 Am Rolling Mill	600	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7½
⅜	¼	Am Safety Razor	100	21	21	21	21
18	10¾	Am Ship & Com	100	¼	¼	¼	
42	31	Am Smelt & Ref	1700	15	17⅞	15	14⅜
20⅜	20½	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	40¼	40¼	40¼	
8	4⅜	Am Steel Fdries	700	6¼	6	6	6
36⅜	21½	.2 Am Sugar Ref	1600	35¾	34¾	34¾	34½
91½	80	.7 Am Sug Ref pf	200	89	89	89	
109⅜	87¾	.9 Am Tel & Tel	8500	89⅝	88½	89	88⅞
9	5	Am Type Fndrs	100	5	5	5	
18⅞	10½	Am Type P pf	200	10½	10⅛	10½	11
19½	11⅜	.1 Am Wat W & E	700	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
58	35	.6 Am Wat Ipf	100	35	35	35	
29¾	22⅝	Am Woolen pf	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½
4⅜	2¼	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	2½	2¼	2¼	
15½	8⅛	.60 Anaconda Cop	2700	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
.54	.41	.7 Anchor Cap	100	1	1	1	
2⅜	1⅛	Armour Del pf	100	45	45	45	
3⅛	¾	Armour Ill A	300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13¾	7	Armour Ill B	600	1	1	1	1
13¾	1⅛	Armour Ill pf	500	11	10½	10½	10½
5½	3½	Arnold Constable	100	5½	5½	5½	
24½	18	Asso Dry Goods	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
22	15	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	24	24	24	
16	6¾	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	17	17	17	
47⅛	34⅝	.1 Asso Oil	70	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
68	50	.5 Atchison T&SF	3300	40½	38⅜	39⅜	39⅜
26½	16½	Atchison pf	400	50	50	50	
17¼	12⅜	Atl Coast Line	900	18¼	18	18	19
66	60⅜	.6 Atlas Powder pf	20	60½	60½	60⅜	61
56⅛	31¼	.2 Auburn Auto	1600	33½	31¾	33	31¼
13⅜	8	Austin Nichols	100	1	1	1	
8	5½	Aviation Corp Del	800	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝

—B—

			Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 1
12⅝	5¼	Balt & Ohio	1500	9¾	9½	9½	9⅜
4¼	3	Barnsdall A	700	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
12	7	Beatrice Cream	200	9¼	9	9	
5	3½	Belding Hem	2100	3⅝	9¼	9¼	
11½	8¼	Bendix Aviation	1500	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
13⅜	9	Best & Co	100	11	11	11	11
16⅞	10⅛	Bethlehem Steel	1600	13	12⅝	12⅝	13
26½	25¼	Beth Steel pf	300	29½	29	29½	28¾
15⅜	9½	Bohn Alum & Br	400	11⅜	10¾	11	
26⅝	14	1.60 Borden	800	21½	20⅝	20⅞	20½
9¾	5½	Borg Warner	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
5½	2⅝	Briggs Mfg	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
31	21¾	Brooklyn Man T	1200	28¼	27½	28	27⅞
80⅞	64	.6 Brooklyn M T pf	200	74	74	74	74
8	1¾	Brunswick Balke	1700	3⅞	3½	3½	3⅝
36	20½	.2 Bucyrus E pf	20	23	23	23	23¾
2	⅞	Budd Mfg	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2¼	1	Budd Wheel	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
61⅞	48½	.3 Bullard	100	3	3	3	
20⅞	10¼	Bulova Watch	200	11¼	1	1	1¼
1⅞	1	Elec Boat	1300	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅝
1¾	⅞	Elec & Mus Ind	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3¾	1	Bush Terminal	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
9¼	2½	Bush Term deb	100	1	1	1	1
23½	10½	.7 Bush T Bldgs pf	200	12½	12½	12½	
1	½	Butte Cop & Z	200	⅛	⅛		
15	8½	Byers	300	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛

—C—

			Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 1
12½	7¾	Calif Packing	200	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	10¼
11⅜	7½	Canada Dry	300	10⅛	10	10⅛	10
14⅜	7⅝	Canadian Pacific	2500	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅜
18	14	1 Cannon Mills	200	15¼	15¼	15⅛	
42	42	.4 Caro Clinch & O	20	42	42	42	
52⅛	30½	Case Thresh	15000	45½	42¼	43⅜	44⅜
60	41	.4 Case Thresh pf	50	48	48	48	
9	5½	Caterpillar Trac	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
23	14	1½ Celanese Corp	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
10⅜	5⅞	Central Aguirre	700	22½	22	22⅜	22
20⅜	14¾	.2 Cerro de Pasco	300	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8½
30½	24⅜	2½ Ches & Ohio	5000	17⅜	16¼	17¼	17
8⅜	3⅜	Chi & Gt W pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
2⅜	1¼	Chi Mil & St P	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
3½	1½	ChiMil& St P pf	800	1¾	1½	1¼	1¼
6¼	3	Chi & N'western	1000	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
4	2½	Chi Pneu Tool	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
7½	5½	Chi Pneu T pf	200	6¾	6½	6½	6½
5½	2¼	Chi StP Min&O pf	60	2¼	2	2	
8⅞	2¼	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	2½	2½	2½	2¼
9	7	Chile Copper	80	7	7	7	
17¼	7¾	Chrysler	4500	9¼	9	9	9
12½	7½	.2 City Ice & Fuel	300	9⅝	9½	9½	9
52½	46	6½ City Ice & F pf	10	46	46	46	
13	7	Colgate-Palm-P	300	7½	7½	7½	7
81	49¾	.6 Golg-Palm-P pf	200	49⅝	49	49	
8	3½	Collins & Aikman	200	3½	3½	3½	
17¾	9	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	4	4	4	4
77⅝	39	.6 Columbia Gas	5000	9½	9½	9½	9¼
35¾	23⅛	.2 Columbia G pf A	600	60	60	60	
61¾	7	Columbian Carb	400	27⅛	27	27	26½
76¼	7⅜	.6½ Comm Credit	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
24½	16	.3 Comm Cred 1pf	140	70	70	70	70
13½	9	.60 Comm Cred A	200	16½	16⅜	16½	16
2⅞	1⅜	Comm Solvents	5000	13¼	12¾	13	13
50	22	.6 Comwith & So	9000	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
11⅞	5⅛	.2 Comwith & E 6pf	200	22¼	22	22	23½
63¼	40¼	.4 Consol Film I pf	400	7	7	7	7
5½	2⅛	Consol Gas	10000	41¾	40	40⅜	41¼
6¼	5	Consol Laundries	400	3	2½	3	
2½	1½	Consol Oil	2500	5½	5¼	5½	5½
1¾	¼	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
4¾	3	Consol Textile	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
⅞	½	Cont Baking A	100	1	1	1	
41⅞	36	.4 Cont Baking B	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
45⅞	35½	.2 Cont Baking pf	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	
17⅞	10½	1.20 Cont Can	700	41¾	41¾	42	42
2¾	1	Cont Insurance	400	10¾	10½	10⅝	10⅝
6⅜	4⅞	Cont Motors	200	1	1	1	
59½	4⅛	.3 Cont Oil	4000	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	5⅞
28⅞	22	.2½ *Corn Products	2900	52⅜	51½	52	53½
23½	14¼	Cream of Wheat	200	26¾	26¼	26¼	26¾
24	16	Crucible Steel pf	20	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Cuba Co	1500	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4¼	1⅛	Cuban Am Sug	2500	4¼	4	4	4⅛
30	10	Cuban Am S pf	380	31⅝	29	29	28½
11⅞	6½	Curtis Publishing	300	7½	7¢	7½	9
48⅝	30	Curtis Pub pf	200	33¾	33½	33¾	
2½	1½	Curtiss-Wright	900	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
3⅞	2	Curtiss-Wright A	300	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2¼

—D—

			Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 1
97⅛	61¼	.20 Deere & Co pf	500	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
58¼	37⅝	Del & Hudson	12000	48	44⅝	46	46⅞
27⅜	17¼	Dely Lack & W	5000	20¾	20	19½	19⅝
71⅞	51¾	.4 Detroit Edison	400	49	48	48	
19¼	17½	Diamond Match	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	
28	26⅛	1½ Diamond M pf	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
13¾	10¼	.75 Douglas A	600	11⅜	11⅜	11½	
15⅝	10¼	1.20 Dominion Stores	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅜	12	.11 Dome Mines	600	12¾	12½	12½	
8	6¾	Dresser A	200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¾
43	32⅛	.2 du Pont de Nem	7500	34⅜	33¾	34⅜	
106	99⅞	.6 du Pont deb	200	100	99⅞	99⅞	34

—E—

			Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 1
2⅛	1½	Eastern Roll Mill	300	1¼	1½	1½	
61⅞	48½	.3 Eastman Kodak	2100	52	48½	49½	51
20⅞	10¼	Elec Auto-Lite	1500	10¾	10½	10⅝	11
1⅞	1	Elec Boat	1300	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅝
1¾	⅞	Elec & Mus Ind	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7⅞	3½	Elec Pow & Lt	300	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
25⅞	21	.2 El Pw&L 6%pf	100	6¾	6	6½	6⅝
11	6½	1 Equitable Off Big	100	8	8	8	7
6½	4	Erie RR	500	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4½
7¾	4⅜	Erie RR 1pf	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	

—F—

			Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 1
15⅛	10	Fairbanks M pf	50	11½	11½	11½	
18⅜	10¼	1.20 Fed Water Serv	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
63⅜	42	.6 Fidelity Phe F In	700	11	10¾	11	10¾
56	43	2½ Firstn T&R pf A	200	44½	44	44½	
8	7½	First Nat Stores	500	48¾	48	48	
97	85	.6 Florsheim Shoe A	200	8	8	8	
11⅝	4½	Florsheim S pf	10	85	85	85	
21	13¾	1.10 Foster-Wheeler	200	6¾	6	6¾	6
2½	¾	Fourth Nat Inv	200	16½	16½	16½	16½
26⅜	16⅛	.2 Freeport Texas	500	20¾	20½	20¾	21⅛

—G—

			Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 1
20⅝	13¾	1 Gen Am Tnk Car	400	18⅜	18	18¼	18¼
16	13	.2 Gen Baking	300	14	13¾	14	13⅝
16⅝	10⅛	.40 Gen Bronze	200	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
12	11⅜	.60 Gen Electric	11000	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12⅜
28¾	21	.2 Gen Elec Sp	500	11⅝	11½	11⅝	12⅜
1½	⅝	Gen Foods	1600	28¼	24⅞	25¼	25⅛
9¼	3½	.6c Gen Gas & E A	200	¾	¾	¾	
42	28½	.3 Gen Gas & E cv pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14⅞	10	1 Gen Mills	100	40	40	40	40
3½	2½	Gen Motors	20000	11¾	11½	11⅝	11⅝
3¾	2½	Gen Out Ad	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
20¼	12¾	.1 Gen Pub Service	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
75	62	.5 Gillette Saf Ras	1300	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅜
1⅞	¾	Gillette S R pf	200	65	64¾	64¾	65
4⅞	3	Gimbel Bros	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
16⅞	12	1.20 Gobel (Adolf)	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	
6½	3	Gold Dust	1200	13⅜	13¼	13½	13⅜
18¾	9¼	Goodrich	600	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
45	27¾	.2 Goodyear	4000	15¼	14½	14¾	15
13¾	8	Goodyear ipf	300	35½	34⅜	34⅞	35⅛
41	41	.7 Gotham Silk Hos	200	8	8	8	8½
2½	1⅛	Goth S H pf ww	500	41	41	41	
6¼	3⅜	Graham Paige	300	1⅛	1	1	
21⅜	15⅜	.1 Grand Union	200	3 ¾	3⅜	3⅜	
21⅛	6⅝	Grant (WT)	200	18½	18¼	18¼	19½
7	5½	Great Nor pf	100	7	7	7	7
13⅜	7	Great Nor Ore	200	8¼	8	8	8
94½	73½	.7 Great West Sug	3000	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13
1¼	⅝	Great W Sug pf	420	90	90	90	90
1⅛	⅝	Grigsby-Grunow	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅛	6¾	Guantanamo Sug	300	1	1	1	1
		Gulf States Steel	100	11	11	11	

—H—

			Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 1
14½	9	Hahn D S pf	200	9	9	9	9
15	15	Hamilton W pf	10	15	15	15	
⅜	⅛	Hartman Corp B	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅞	¾	Hayes Body	100	¾	¾	¾	
57⅜	35½	.3 Hershey Choc	300	38	38	38	
15⅜	8¼	Houston Oil	200	10	10	10	10¾
3¼	1⅞	Houston Oil new	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10	5½	.40 Howe Sound	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	

—I—

			Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 1
8½	3	Hudson Motor	200	3½	3½	3½	
3⅛	1⅝	Hupp Motors	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	

—I—

			Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 1
15⅛	10⅛	Ill Central	1200	11½	10⅞	11	11⅛
38½	31	.4 Ill Central LL	20	36⅛	36⅛	36½	
		Indian Motor	300	½			
38⅜	25½	.2 Indus Rayon	800	29⅛	25½	25⅝	
21½	19½	1½ Ingersoll-Rand	300	24	24	24	
4⅛	2¼	.15 Insuranshare Del	100	2½	2½	2½	23⅛
2½	1¼	Insuranshare Md	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	2¼
7¼	4⅛	Interboro Asp T	6000	6⅜	6¼	6¼	1¼
1⅜	⅞	Int Agr Corp	500	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	6⅜
97½	75¾	.6 Int Business M	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	1½
4½	2⅞	.20 Int Carriers	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
⅝	⅜	Int Combustion	500	½	½	½	
25⅜	13⅞	.60 Int Harvester	13500	23⅛	21½	22½	22¼
9½	8¾	Int Nickel	500	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
84	72	.7 Int Nickel pf	400	79	78	78	
4¾	2½	Int Paper 7%	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	
⅞	⅜	Int Pap&Pow B	200	½	½	½	
18⅝	13¾	1½ Int Salt	200	17	17	17	
29½	24	.2 Int Shoe	200	28½	28½	28½	14¼
8½	5½	Int Tel & Tel	2000	6	5¾	5¾	5⅝
2⅞	1½	Interstate Dept S	300	1½	1½	1½	

—J—

			Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 1
23⅜	12¼	Johns Manville	700	16½	15⅜	15⅜	16
80	35	1 Jones & L'lin pf	30	44	44	44	

—K—

			Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 1
14	8	Keith Al Orph pf	100	9	9	9	
2	⅝	Kelly-Springfield	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5⅜	3½	Kelvinator Corp	100	4	4	4	3⅜
11½	7⅜	Kennecott Corp	1900	9¼	8¾	9¼	7
10	6⅝	Kimberley Clark	100	7	7	7	
1½	1	Kinney & Co	1300	1⅛	1	1	
6	4¾	Kinney pf	20	5½	5½	5½	
10⅜	4½	Kresge	400	6	6	6	
19⅜	14½	1 Kroger Groc & B	1000	18	17⅜	17¾	17⅜

—L—

			Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 1
1½	1	Lehigh Val Coal	500	1	1	1	
3⅜	2¾	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
14⅞	8⅝	Lehigh Val RR	400	9½	9	9	9
47¾	37½	24.0 Lehman Corp	600	41¾	40½	40¾	41
16	13½	1½ Lily Tulip Cup	900	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
18½	10¼	Liquid Carbonic	1000	16¼	16	16	15½
21½	8½	1 Loew's Inc	600	10¼	9⅞	10	10
58½	37	6½ Loews pf	200	37½	37	37	37⅝
19⅜	14⅜	1¾ Louisville G&E A	300	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	
32⅝	21¼	Louisville & N	600	29	28½	28½	29½

—M—

			Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 3	Last Apr. 1

Financial: News and Comment

Slight Rise In Steel Industry Is Encouraging

March Quiet but Trade Better Last Few Days—Motor Output Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—Usually March is the best month of the year for the steel industry from the standpoint of operating rate and volume of sales. However, operations for March averaged no better than 16 per cent of capacity compared with over 20 per cent for February.

It was of course the bank holiday and the attendant quietness of business which brought about this disappointing performance. The present pace is about 15 per cent of capacity and there has been a slightly rising tendency in the last few days.

The developments of the last week have outweighed the disappointing features. Sales of structural steel during the last week of March were the largest since the very first of the month. Iron and steel scrap prices have risen 25 per cent a ton three times during the last three weeks in the Pittsburgh district for a total rise of 75 cents, which is encouraging since scrap is barometric.

Motor Output Rises

Automobile production is increasing slowly, with the Ford Motor Company getting back into normal production more rapidly than other manufacturers.

Tin plate production is 35 to 40 per cent of capacity, compared with 50 per cent at the 1933 peak.

Steel plates are one of the finished items of most conspicuous notice just now. Some medium-sized orders have been placed and are pending for pipe lines. Thus a water line for Denver will require about 1000 tons of plates.

The Illinois Steel Company has been making its first delivery of steel plates for pipe for water tunnels for the new Hoover Dam in Arizona. These plates are to be fabricated into pipe 30 feet in diameter, which is perhaps the largest steel pipe ever made. The thickness of the plates is two inches; they are 30 feet long and 12 feet wide, and only two such plates can be loaded on one freight car.

The principal point of interest in the price situation is as to whether the announced $2 a ton advance in galvanized sheets, supposedly effective at the end of this week, actually "takes." The sheet makers are none too sure that they can obtain this price. For the time being they are taking care of old customers at the old price of 2.60 cents a pound, Pittsburgh, the contemplated quotation to be 2.70 cents.

Steel pipe has been reduced an average of $7 a ton through readjustment of discounts and rearrangement of prices on extra sizes and specifications.

Sales of pig iron during the last 10 days are reported as large in aggregate as during the preceding few months. This has been particularly true in the eastern Pennsylvania district where producers have advanced prices to $13.50 a ton, furnace, from the previous minimum of $12.75. Several inquiries and orders for several thousands of tons were placed.

Non-Ferrous Metals Lower

Pig iron production declined 11½ per cent during March. There was a net loss of two furnaces, with 39 in blast at the end of the month out of over 400 furnaces throughout the United States capable of making iron in a modern manner.

The average price of the non-ferrous metals is a trifle lower than a week ago through the fairly substantial reduction in zinc and the slight drop in silver. Zinc has lost $4 a ton during the week, or $6 in the present declining movement. Silver is only an eighth of a cent an ounce lower than a week ago.

The copper market has been very quiet in the American market but fairly active abroad. Sales have been made in Europe between 5 and 5.10 cents a pound, with the local market the same all week at 5 cents. The copper situation is again recognized as somewhat acute. It is estimated that world production has been 5000 tons monthly in excess of consumption for some time.

Wholesale Prices Up for Third Week

Washington, April 3

THE bureau of labor statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that its index number of wholesale prices for the week ended March 25 stands at 60.5, as compared with 60.4 for the week ended March 18, showing an increase of approximately two-tenths of 1 per cent. These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.

The accompanying statement shows the index numbers of groups of commodities for the weeks ended Feb. 25, and March 4, 11, 18, and 25, 1933.

	Feb 25	Mar 4	Mar 11	Mar 18	Mar 25
All commodities	59.7	59.8	60.2	60.4	60.5
Farm products	46.8	46.6	42.7	43.4	43.6
Foods	53.7	53.6	55.0	54.8	55.4
Hides & les prd	67.6	67.6	67.5	68.1	68.8
Textile products	50.7	50.6	50.7	51.1	51.1
Fuel and light	64.3	64.4	63.9	63.7	63.6
Metals & mt prd	77.4	77.6	77.9	77.5	77.4
Build and mat'ls	69.9	70.1	70.0	70.1	70.2
Chems & drugs	71.3	71.3	71.4	71.5	71.7
Housefurn goods	72.7	72.7	72.3	72.3	72.3
Miscellaneous	59.6	59.6	59.2	59.3	59.3

Europeans Think United States Is Rather Well Off

NEW YORK, April 3—There is abundant evidence, particularly in the frequent violent fluctuations in common stocks to show that America is temperamental, according to Frazier Jelke & Co., New York, in its weekly market letter, which says that the modern generation in this country has been unacquainted with adversity and that such an immense amount of it in three years has ruined our perspective.

"We have just received a letter from a German-born friend," says the statement, "who lived in New York for some years and who has spent the past year in Dresden and Berlin. He says, in part, 'Very exciting times in Germany and Hitler doing very well. Today is the celebration of the opening of the new Reichstag. The Germans call Hitler's régime the "birth of the new German nation." Times must be pretty bad in the States!'

"A former American newspaper publisher, who has lived in London for the past seven years, in a letter to one of our executives, writes: 'You in America have been making a disgraceful spectacle of yourselves to the great delight of your critics on this side. The situation has been bad, I know, but the people have unnecessarily made it much worse than it should have been, as withdrawing money for hoarding purposes proves. The dollar is worth more in terms of European moneys than quotations indicate. There is not another country in the world—unless it be Canada—that is in anywhere nearly as strong a position as the United States. The United States will be one of the first—the first, I think—to enjoy real prosperity. Half of your panic has been in your heads.'

"An Englishman who has spent most of his time in the financial district of New York for the past two years recently returned to London. He writes: 'It is most interesting to be back in London again. The attitude of the people here is in such complete contrast with that of the American people. Everyone is cheerful, and you almost find it hard to believe that depression exists. They are talking about a new 2½ per cent war conversion loan, which at the time of writing looks rather likely to go through.'"

Associated Telephone Utilities Co. Defaults

CHICAGO, April 1 (AP)—More than $4,000,000 in bonds of the Associated Telephone Utilities Company, with properties from coast to coast, went into default today.

There was no comment from Chicago sources interested in the company. The only statement was that the bonds were due today and that funds to pay them were not on hand.

The bonds due today consisted of an issue of 6 per cent two-year secured gold notes. It was said there were no appreciable amount of outstanding bonds due for some time other than those due today.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 3 (AP)—Christopher L. Ward Jr., of Wilmington, and William J. Wardall, of New York, were appointed receivers for the Associated Telephone Utilites Company, of New York, which has subsidiary companies supplying telephone service in 25 states.

Mr. Wardall is president of the company.

The company admitted insolvency and consented to appointment of the receivers by Chancellor J. O. Wollcott.

The combined book value of the corporation's assets was given as more than $116,000,000.

Exchange Difficulties

Despite the intervention of bank holidays, and the tendency to hoard which preceded the national shutdown in March, trade was not as badly affected as might have been expected. As reflected in the current Consumer Index just issued by Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis, it appears that February might have been a definitely satisfactory month were it not for the exchange difficulties which seriously affected a large section of the country prior to the national emergency."

Southwestern Light & Power

Southwestern Light & Power Company's 1932 net profit was $351,219 after all charges, compared with $456,685 in 1931.

Revenue Tariffs Universally Used By Latin America

Trend Since 1929 Steadily Toward Higher Duties, Says Canadian Bank

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—When foreign demand for Latin America's exports is restored, says the Royal Bank of Canada in its current review, its tremendous productive capacity will enable the various countries south of the Rio Grande to become important markets for foreign commodities once again.

"Cut off from foreign borrowings in 1929 and with declining markets for raw materials, Latin America discovered that income from internal taxation and from customs duties was drastically reduced," the review continues. "In order to provide increased government revenues, the governments of these countries found it necessary to increase their tariffs. The first step taken in tariff revision was generally the imposition of a surtax or a general increase in duties. Argentina imposed a 10 per cent surtax on the duties paid on all imports and Bolivia, Nicaragua, Haiti and Honduras imposed surtaxes of varying amounts. Costa Rica, Panama and Paraguay increased all import duties by 10 per cent or more of the regular duties.

"Other countries increased tariffs only on goods produced locally or on articles which they considered luxuries, Colombia, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama in addition raised import duties to prohibitive rates on such products as textiles, clothing, automobiles. Bolivia, in addition to a general surtax, imposed a 50 per cent increase in the tariffs on luxuries. Chile went even further and placed the importation, production, transportation and distribution of articles classed as prime necessities under the direct control of a government department. The Government is empowered to establish a license and quota system for imports and to regulate duties on goods produced in Chile.

To Protect Home Industries

"Certain countries have definitely developed the protective aspects of their tariffs. The emergency legislation passed by Colombia in September, 1931, caused a substantial increase in local agricultural and industrial output. Costa Rica has given adequate protection to foodstuffs and textiles and has arranged for a gradual increase in tariffs on wheat, rice, cattle, meat and dairy products during the next five years. Panama also increased tariffs to protect home industries. Finding, however, that very high tariffs can do as much harm as good, the Panamian Government has reduced the import duties on a number of products purchased by tourist visitors. Duties were reduced on rugs, novelties, trunks, table linens, silks, toilet articles and perfumes.

"These surtaxes and other temporary measures, however, were found to be inadequate as the depression continued. In order to attempt to secure foreign exchange to pay for absolutely necessary imports and to meet foreign obligations, Latin American governments found it necessary to take steps to secure a surplus of exports. This required far more drastic action than that involved in the preliminary tariff adjustments mentioned above. Colombia, Brazil and Argentina have undertaken complete revisions of their tariffs and other countries have such revisions under consideration.

"Early in 1931, a new Colombian customs law went into effect, modifying the duties on all imports. In December of the same year, a law was passed providing for a two-column tariff, with maximum rates 25 per cent in excess of the general rates.

"The Government is empowered to apply maximum rates on the products of countries discriminating against Colombian products. A Mexican presidential decree has created many new specific tariff classifications to cover products not previously mentioned and to facilitate customs clearance.

"At the end of 1931, Brazil undertook a complete revision of the tariff schedule, to bring the system of rates and classification up to date and to provide facilities for reciprocal trade agreements. Eight sections of the proposed schedule had been published by the end of 1932, and are under consideration by the Government and the business community.

A Valuation Tariff

"Many classifications have been more minutely subdivided, and specific duties have replaced the present ad valorem rates. The duties are calculated entirely in gold milreis at an exchange rate of 27d., less discount of 20 per cent and 35 per cent for countries having commercial treaties with Brazil. At the beginning of 1932, a temporary two-column tariff came into force, whereby countries enjoying most-favored-nation treatment pay duties 35 per cent below the maximum.

"In Argentina, a commission of experts has been appointed to revise the tariff. The Argentine system is known as a valuation tariff, in which ad valorem rates are collected upon arbitrarily fixed valuations. The present schedule of values was prepared in 1905, and in spite of increases in more than 1200 items in the past year, it does not represent the present values of imports.

"The Ecuadorean Government has under consideration proposals for a general tariff revision. Rates would be increased on luxury goods and on products produced within Ecuador. It is also proposed to introduce preferential rebates of duties up to 30 per cent, in exchange for reciprocal concessions."

Federal Action Puts Damper On Stock Exchange Activity

New Security Bill Overshadows Other Factors—Loophole Seen in Resales—Rails Weak, Sugars Strong During Week—Commodities Advance

The Week in Review

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—Washington is still dominating action in the security and commodity markets. Since stocks have slumped, Wall Street's verdict on Washington may be regarded as unfavorable. But the fact is that the action reflects apprehension in a community whose past activities are now under close government scrutiny and whose future activities are in process of being strictly regulated by federal authorities. Optimism in such circumstances is difficult to come by.

The securities bill has overshadowed all other events. Something of the sort had long been expected. A criticism is frequently heard that sponsors of new security issues are in danger of being penalized unjustly. For they might make misleading statements on the basis of information which they might have every reason to believe is correct. But, apart from this type of criticism, one hears a good deal of praise for the measure. It is recognized that the law conforms with modern requirements. In more or less the same form, it is in operation in most European countries, so that, it is said, nothing is to be gained by trying to fight a move which would subject new securities floated in the United States to the same rigorous inspection system.

In some quarters the feeling is expressed that the loopholes in the measure account for Wall Street's lack of forthright criticism. The bill relates to sales of securities to the public. It says nothing about resales. Thus a practice which was not uncommon in the boom era could flourish again without violating the new regulations. Say that 10 financiers bought a new stock issue issued by an industrial corporation. The particulars of the stock need not be filed in Washington because the transaction would be private. But stock bought in this private way has a habit of finding its way into public hands. This can be done via the stock market. An application for listing privileges is made, and lo! within a week or two the stock may have all been sold, the new owners being investors from Maine to California. Perhaps the proposed stock exchange law, which will come on the heels of the securities bill, will take care of this leak, as of others which are now being pointed out.

It is this new stock exchange measure that has caused most apprehension in Wall Street. New securities are very few and very far between. The Administration in last week's bill is merely laying down rules for curbing future activity. The stock exchange law, however, will affect the daily business of the stock exchange, and the fear is expressed that it will hurt stock exchange operations.

Senate activity in bank investigation is also making Wall Street uncomfortable. In some quarters the opinion is quite naturally expressed that the extension of the investigations should have been delayed until the country is more composed. What is wanted, according to this view, is bank reform, not banker exposure. Political reasons are of course freely assigned for the place to which banker exposure has been elevated.

Rails have been perhaps the weakest group in the stock list. The reaction seems natural in view of the manner in which they shot up in the post-holiday advance. But the explanation generally advanced is the unfavorable February showing for net operating returns, though, since the bank holiday was responsible, there does not seem enough reason to make so much of it.

Commodities have reflected a less unsettled feeling about the farm bill. It is realized that the danger of any switch to substitutes for the taxed commodities is prevented by the provision which makes the processing tax applicable to commodities other than those in the original bill. The markets are also influenced by inflation sentiment. The deflation caused by the locking up of $5,000,000,000 in the unlicensed banks will persuade the Administration, it is felt, to embark on some program which will reverse the process. Speculators are guiding their action accordingly. What step will be taken is still left in the region of guesswork.

Sugar has given the best account of itself among the commodities. On Friday the market was suffused with rumors of a pending tariff reduction on Cuban sugars, a rumor that also helped the stocks of sugar companies quoted on the stock exchange. The upward movement was helped by other factors, such as a report of a pooling agreement between the large producers and the Cuban Government to hold sugar off the market, and a better statistical position. Production throughout the world will be reduced by over 6 per cent this year, while consumption is keeping up almost to last year's level. Business shows the first swing back from the abnormally depressed conditions caused by the bank moratorium. The composite index compiled by the New York Times has jumped from 47.9 to 50.4 for the week ended March 25. Five items are included in this index: freight car loadings, steel mill activity, electric power, automobile production, carded cotton cloth. All of them, save carded cotton cloth, are still well below the output figures for the corresponding week last year.

The commodity price level is also firming up, the index issued by the Department of Labor Statistics having improved a whole point in the last month, bringing it back to the zone of stability in which it has been wabbling ever since last July.

A Window in Wall Street

Samuel Untermyer

TO PREPARE the law regulating the stock exchange, President has turned to the country's leading protagonist of reform, Samuel Untermyer. Mr. Untermyer has advocated federal regulation in and out of season since 1912, when he was counsel to the House Committee on Banking and Currency, famous in history as the Pujo Committee, the designation being the name of the chairman. Congress did not act on the abuses that he unearthed. In the intervals of a busy and highly successful career, he has never ceased to remind them of their neglect. Many persons urged the Senate Committee which investigated stock market practice last session to engage Mr. Untermyer. For various reasons he did not feel inclined to accept several proffers that were made to him. The committee thus lost the services of a man who, in addition to his outstanding gifts as a cross-examiner, has an unrivaled grasp of the intricacies of the stock market operations. The President has now repaired this omission. And incidentally he has gratified an ambition of 25 years' standing.

* * *

The Starting Point

How can federal regulation of the stock exchange be effected? Mr. Untermyer will probably base his draft law on the power accruing to the federal authority through control of the mails. Postal regulations could be expanded to prohibit the use of the mails to any material connected with business that falls under the ban of the new regulations. The new measure may also be expected to close any leaks in the securities bill, now in the committee stage, that is, if Congress does not itself close them before the bill becomes law. It is freely expected, in view of Mr. Untermyer's record, that he will be drastic. The draft will be ready for the President, I understand, in about two weeks.

* * *

Whitney on the Stand

Public hearings will undoubtedly have to be held on the new stock exchange law. If Mr. Untermyer elects to help the congressional committees, he will probably call Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the stock exchange. It will be remembered that when Mr. Whitney took the stand last year he dominated the proceedings, and sometimes gave observers the feeling that he was running the committee, instead of appearing before it. That was a tribute to his ability. But it was also a testimony to the fact that nobody on the committee, including its counsel, could compete with Mr. Whitney in his knowledge of the technicalities of stock exchange procedure. In Mr. Untermyer, however, the president of the exchange will find his match, and the 1912 days, when the Pujo hearings were a battleground of intellects, will be lived over again.

* * *

Turning to Private Banks

Senate hearings on banking practices will soon be given over to the affairs of the private banks. Disclosures are bound to be spectacular. For the private banks are—well, private banks. Nobody even knows their capitalization. When one refers to them, one thinks immediately of the house of Morgan. This is more influential in the finance and business of the United States that any other single concern, except the Federal Government. In its offices one comes in contact with influences, indeed, that radiate to the ends of the earth, as those who have lived in those outlying parts know.

* * *

Proceeding Against Bankers

The use of the income tax law as the basis for proceeding against persons alleged to have committed much worse crimes than the evasion of tax payments caused much unfavorable comment abroad in the case of the notorious "Al" Capone. The same comment might arise in respect of proceedings pending against bankers. Such a state of things certainly reveals lacunæ in the American law. But the President has given evidence that he intends to have them filled in. At the same time the loopholes may be more apparent than real. A case may be undertaken under the income tax law because one undertaken under any other law might take too long to prepare. A banker recalls that when Theodore Roosevelt sent word to Mr. Stimson, then district attorney here, that proceedings should be instituted at once against Charles W. Morse, former Wall Street plunger, Mr. Stimson wired back that it would take him a year to prepare the case, so involved were the ramifications. Though Morse was at last arraigned and sent to jail, the long delay might in other circumstances have frustrated justice, which sometimes requires the swift mobilization of the law.

H. B. E.

Exchange Control A Necessity For Debtor Countries

Alternative Is Deflation or Currency Depreciation, Says Bank Review

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 3—"Restrictions on foreign exchange represent one of the gravest symptoms of the present malaise of international commerce," according to The Index, published today by the New York Trust Company.

"In economic nationalism and costly borrowing is to be found a fundamental cause of the foreign exchange restrictions which today, in a very large number of nations, almost completely throttle the reemergence of foreign trade," continues the review. "But it cannot be too often repeated that these exchange restrictions are but a symptom rather than a cause. To make the matter concrete, one may describe the situation in a large number of countries about as follows:

Artificial Support

"The nation is on balance indebted to the rest of the world. It is compelled as a nation to purchase certain goods in order to maintain any semblance of the normal life of the community. Its balance of payments does not make it possible with its dwindling exports to meet the service on its foreign debt and to pay for the goods it must import.

"There is no alternative, accordingly, to consolidating all of its operations in foreign exchange and in having the government assume dictatorial powers as to how its small available quantity is to be utilized and rationed, with the result that the normal procedure of trade is completely smothered.

"Thus, though it is apparent that the removal of exchange restrictions is an essential pre-requisite to restoration of international commerce, it is obvious that other barriers to international trade must be removed, and a fertilizing source of growing international trade set into motion before exchange restrictions can be completely discarded.

"Exchange control may be said to be any attempt, usually through an official or semiofficial agency, to support the value of a country's currency in relation to foreign currencies by artificially interfering with the normal factors determining the rate of exchange.

"When any country attempts to maintain a quotation for its currency which is not warranted by the relation of its internal price level to that of other countries, it is faced, as Prof. F. W. Fetter of Princeton University has pointed out, by three possibilities of action. Primarily, it may adopt a policy of deflation, but, since this entails a certain amount of sacrifice on the part of business as well as the populace, political opposition often makes it impossible. Almost as distasteful is the policy of permitting the currency to depreciate in terms of gold. The only alternative which, on the surface, is acceptable to a majority of the country, is exchange control.

Rations Exchange Supply

"Generally speaking, exchange control may be exerted in two ways. Dealings may be unhampered until a certain rate is reached, at which point the government sells exchange to prevent an increase in the price. In other words, the government controls the rate by controlling the supply, over which it exercises supervision, by setting up a control agency to which all holdings must be declared. If necessary, the government may increase its holdings for control purposes by resorting to foreign borrowing.

"More stringent and usual is the other type of control, which seeks to reduce the demand by limiting the purposes to which foreign exchange may be put. Usually, the central control agency not only fixes the rate but rations the available supply, at the same time determining what payments may or may not be made.

"The control, obviously, may be so rigid as to prevent entirely the sale of any exchange and the discretionary powers are often so broad as to permit discrimination and abuses."

Eastman Kodak May Retain $3 Dividend

New York, April 3

EVERYTHING points to a continuance of the current $3 dividend on the stock of Eastman Kodak Company, due to economies put into effect and to others yet to be made, unless there is a further substantial decline in business. This is the gist of a statement made by the management of the company, accompanying the annual statement covering the 1932 year.

Net income, as shown in the pamphlet report, was $6,058,748 after taxes and depreciation, compared with $13,408,785 for the previous year. The 1932 profits were equal to $2.52 a share on the common stock, compared with $5.78 in the preceding period. The company had cash on Dec. 31 of $9,118,176, marketable securities of $11,250,122 and total current assets of $66,666,575. Current liabilities were $7,878,565.

Cut Renewal Rate On New York Stock Exchange to 21-2 P. C.

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—Further easiness appeared in money markets today, with the posting of a 2½ per cent renewal rate for call loans on the New York Stock Exchange. For the past fortnight or so the renewal rate had been 3 per cent.

Money stiffened considerably coincident with the bank holiday, call borrowers paying as high as 5 per cent on renewals and daily borrowings during the first half of March. Due to the heavy return of gold and deposits to the banks, rates on call and time funds and bankers' acceptances have been gradually declining since mid-March.

The Banking Situation

NEW YORK, April 3—While approximately 3000 banks remained on a restricted basis at the end of March, only 73 with deposits of about $19,000,000 were added to the number placed in the hands of receivers for liquidation during the month, the American Banker reported today. Twenty-four previously closed banks were reopened during the month.

February Rail Net

On basis of February rail reports at hand, all class 1 carriers had net operating income of about $10,100,000, off 23.8 per cent from the preceding month and 54.1 per cent from a year ago.

Data Show Use Of Checks Fast Nearing Normal

Check Clearings, Not Money Circulation, Vital in World of Business

NEW YORK, April 3 (AP)—The use of checks, rather than actual money, for the conduct of corporate and personal affairs is fast returning to normal proportions, it is revealed in an analysis of bank statistics just made public.

In the days which led to the banking crisis, the demands for cash reached unprecedented proportions. Money in circulation on March 8—the first weekly report following the declaration of the national banking holiday—reached the dizzy peak of $7,538,000,000, by far the most stupendous figure in the history of the country.

With the return of confidence in the nation's fiscal strength, which rapidly became evident, following the Administration's aggressive banking reform policies, money began to emerge from hiding places, and on March 29 the figure was down to $6,353,000,000, a drop of $1,185,000,000.

A study of the records shows that bank deposits in this country in 1929 totaled approximately $57,000,000,000, whereas the aggregate of check clearings in that year was more than $700,000,000,000, something like 12½ times all deposits. But the total amount of money in circulation during that year was only about $5,000,000,000.

These figures serve to bring out the fundamental truth, bankers explain, that money is primarily a standard of value in the world of business, but plays only a minor part as the actual means of payment.

The fact that some nine-tenths of all payments are made through checks, which cancel out when brought together, is not a matter of chance under normal conditions. It works out this way because the financial transactions of each country and between countries naturally cancel out in the settlements.

Thus the whole system of the use of checks, essentially a refinement of the barter process, demonstrates where real buying power originates—not in money in a sock or safe-deposit box, but in the products and services which the people desire to exchange.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Spring Academy

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

A TRANSPOSITION of some sort, is it not, that we look for in a work of art? While we expect a recognizable relationship in a picture or piece of sculpture with the aspect of nature that inspired them, we also seek a heightening of some kind—an essentialization of the characterizing factors, an arrangement that enforces the artist's idea, some plus-element in the way of interpretation or emotion added by him to all his other adjustments of the subject to the compositional means. Of particular interest from this point of view are some of the items in the spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design, continuing at the Fine Arts building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, until April 18.

This added emotion carries high the key of "Vacation Days," by Mr. Frederick J. Mulhaupt, with the golden light of late afternoon shining toward one through a screen of birch trees which border an inlet that curls around the base of a great blue hill. Jeweled notes of color are discovered by Mr. W. Granville-Smith in the autumn-tinted weeds that have not lost all their color in their sheltered places among snow-drifts in "Winter," and hues reflected from the sky and the evergreens near by provide tinted passages on the sides and roof of an old house. This painting received the Altman prize of $1000. Patterns of chimney pots, windows, sailors lounging on the wharf and ripples in the dock are accented by Mr. Hayley Lever in "Landing Fish, St. Ives."

* * *

Mr. Louis Betts received the Obrig prize for "Summer," prismatic rendering of the play of light through green sunshades upon two girls in fluffy frocks. "Workers of the Soil," by Mr. John E. Costigan, has a glow that never existed outside the imagination of the artist until he made it tangible in this picture of a man and his wife and child among their farm animals on a hillside. The painter has attained to a high degree the structural appearances of forms as they are effected by vibrant sunshine. "In Chinese Turkestan," by Mr. Leon Gaspard, is a distinct translation of dun tonalities into the gay delicacies of a fairy-tale coloration. Mr. Jerome Myers discerns humanity genially in a tenement district in "East River Pier," and reminds us that the sunset over factories is as beautiful in itself as over fair fields.

To Mr. Daniel Garber all nature sings in "Springtime," with the tender and bright-colored new vegetation feathering upon every tree and bush. In "Late Winter," by Mr. Bruce Crane, a silvery light robs of painfulness the harsh stumps of a deforested area. Less often than we could wish do we see such an imaginative excursion as Mr. Horatio Walker has made in "Moses and the Burning Bush," with the prophet tending his sheep and an ethereal announcement coming to him out of a shower of flame in the sky. Mr. Childe Hassam's impressionist panel, "Long Island Pebbles and Fruit," disposes great glass jars of apples among bowls of beach stones, to original result.

* * *

Mr. Chauncey F. Ryder was awarded the second Altman prize of $500 for "Cypresses," a row of ragged trees that stand like minarets on the edge of a green plateau, looking off into a blue valley. Mr. Stephen Bransgrove received the Speyer prize for "Clydesdales," a large and simple presentation of a farmer, his dog and two great draft horses, resting. To Mr. Sidney E. Dickinson went the Maynard prize for his portrait of Miss Florence Justineau, brushed in broadly against a stormy sky, darks upon darks, with only the face and the sullen afterglow for warm tones.

"Cornelia," by Mr. F. Luis Mora, disposes the subject in a green dress against a dark blue sky, with a spray of flowers tying figure and background together, ivory-toned blossoms against the gold embroidery, violet blossoms against the sky.

"The Dancing Lesson," by Mr. Francis C. Jones, depicts five girls in graceful action, the pastel-toned frocks and the long line of movement in each figure making for a handsome effect half-silhouetted against the source of the light. Observation of light effects in detail and in the mass is evident in "Kentish Hills," by Mr. Hobart Nichols Mr. Harry Watrous shows one of his exemplary still-lifes, "A Temple Guardian," a Chinese gilded figure with porcelains, all done in hues that have the look of having weathered centuries. To Mr. Jerry Farnsworth for "The Guide" was awarded the Clarke prize, and the second Hallgarten prize went to Miss Catharine Morris Wright for "Before the Party."

The sculpture includes a head of Mr. Eugene Higgins, caught in a transitional mood, by Mr. Jusko. "Black Narcissus," by Miss J. Ruth Nickerson, attains to a full realization of the cheek, nose and chin, with their reciprocal passages, and the formalized treatment of the top of the head is curiously connotative of kinky hair. Her "Slav Madonna" received the Saltus gold medal "Into the Wind," by Mr. John Deineter Charry, depicts a duck gathering its powers for flight. There is an architectural quality about Mr. Vuk Vuchinich's portrait in granite of Petar Mestrovic, with head and hand against an upright panel of the same material. Subtly turned planes that are at once tender and firm make compelling "Rosalie," by Mr. Georg Lober.

Nineteenth-Century Painting

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

STUDYING art and going to Paris were almost synonymous terms a few decades ago. One might start his art education in the United States, but it was solely with the idea that if he showed definite promise he would continue his study in the only place where art was supposed to flourish at its best. The legend of Paris as the mother of the arts was at its height in the last half of the nineteenth century. There was some reason for this belief, for the French were so seriously interested in art that the best painters of all nations gravitated there more or less naturally, and some never returned to their native countries for more than short visits. Naturally, then, the art of France permeated all Occidental countries where painting was carried on, and in some cases definitely delayed the development of a national art. Today it is a question whether there can be any such thing as a truly national art, for the work of the artists of any country is soon known to all the others, and they are inevitably affected by it, willingly or not.

There were great painters in the nineteenth century on both sides of the water, though we are only recently coming to realize the value of some American painters whose work was rather obscured at the time of its production by the brilliancy of European contemporaries. French and American, they will be shown in superb examples at the Art Institute of Chicago during the Century of Progress Exposition, and it will be hard for us to realize that many of these paintings which we easily take for granted were, at the time of their painting, controversial matter which shook the art-conscious public to its opinionated depths. Those were the days of real convictions not to be lightly altered or set aside, and the acrobatic speed with which we hurl our laurel wreaths, now at this newest artist and now at that, is something which has come in with the racing automobile and the airplane.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Gare Saint-Lazare," by Manet.

* * *

The Art Institute's collection of nineteenth-century French painting has long been considered one of the finest in the world, but now it is to be reinforced and supplemented by further choice examples seldom seen. Among the greatest of the impressionists, and the prime mover in the groups, Manet is coming more and more to be recognized as a great painter rather than merely a generous and wealthy amateur who had the insight to encourage others more talented than himself. His splendid canvases owned by the Institute will be supplemented by a number of rare examples such as the "Gare Saint-Lazare," from the Horace Havemeyer Collection in New York, which has never been on public view in America. The powerful design of this canvas is something that no other painter of the time would have dared attempt. Twelve of Manet's paintings and 17 by Renoir will be combined in one large gallery, showing the work of these totally different men in all their aspects.

Later derivatives of the impressionist school—Gauguin, Toulouse-Lautrec, Henri Rousseau, the classic example of unsophisticated primitive, and the astonishing Dutchman Van Gogh—will also be well represented, and will prove perhaps to be somewhat more difficult for the general public to understand. One of the largest and most important works of Seurat, the master of "pointillisme," who left only seven large works behind him, is in the Birch-Bartlett Collection at the Art Institute.

* * *

There will be, then, a dazzling array of French painters, but there will also be the work of Americans, most of whom studied in Paris at some time or other, though many were little influenced by the tastes of the French capital. Winslow Homer, for example, spent a year or so abroad, but it would be very difficult to find any European influence in his work. Sargent, claimed by the English as a "British painter," though of American birth, will be seen in unusual canvases which display other qualities than his virtuosity, which has been too much dwelt upon; and Whistler, the eccentric who tortured the sensibilities of Ruskin, the Nestor of British art criticism, only later himself to be accepted as a British artist, will be seen in several fine canvases besides the famous portrait of his mother.

Thomas Eakins, that sober and excellent portraitist, will be represented. Inness, Blakelock, Ryder, Duveneck, Twachtman and Prendergast, all men of great artistic worth, will show that American art developed very sound qualities at a time when all eyes were turned to Europe.

It will be noted that in all these works there is much of solid quality to be admired, and few feats of what might be termed technical dexterity. It will serve as a splendid background against which to view the strictly contemporary art, which depends largely for its effect upon means considered by the painters of the nineteenth century too flimsy to convey an idea.

Authority for Film Directors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the making of a film the director stands as proxy for the thousands of spectators who are to see it in the cinemas. If it is to seem right to them he must know that it is right while it is being photographed. Yet all too plainly do extraneous factors prevent many directors from achieving unified effects. Perhaps one of the most disturbing elements, assuming that a picture is in charge of a director to whom it is a means of expressing an idea, is the star with the power of the last word in all matters pertaining to production.

Recently we saw two pictures that apparently had been made under this system requiring the director to play second fiddle. Both films cried out the system's shortcomings.

One of these pictures starred an artist formerly of the stage. Working under direction, even after becoming a feature player in the theater, he had subordinated himself to the service of the play. His acting had taken on the color of the mood of every situation in which he participated, working under a director with authority to guide all his players toward a unified result.

* * *

No such wholeness of effect was observable in this same player's film. Scene after scene took on a monotonous level of speech where there should have been endless voice modulations reflecting the thoughts and emotions of the personage he was playing. Largely he was playing himself, not the rôle, for his speech was expressive mostly of his own thought processes.

It can only be assumed that this director, lacking either courage or knowledge, had had nothing important to say to his star in the way of guidance. We were finally driven to the conclusion that the director didn't understand his problem. Otherwise he would surely have shown his minor players, at least, how they could avoid making the unpleasant sound of taking breath audibly while they were speaking. Toward the end of the picture nearly all the players, including the star, were gasping their lines. That director had not been a good representative of future audiences while that film was being made.

In the other picture no lines were gasped, for the chief woman player is too finished a technician to allow that fault to creep in. But she fell short of a characterization in a way that her director should never have allowed her to do without protest, assuming that he noticed that she was seldom in the part. Instead of a characterization, achieved by merging her individuality with that of the personage she was endeavoring to project in terms of a story with a pervading idea, she offered a pretense, a potpourri of visual symbols of the thoughts and emotions of this personage.

* * *

Pretense is not expression and expression was what the actress steadily needed if the spectators were to think and feel with the character she was endeavoring to project. Given expression in a film or on the stage, no violent events are needed as a means of moving an audience. Revelation of thought and emotion are so much more exciting than spectacular exterior events that there is no comparing them. Yet this same film relied for its big moments on sensational external happenings, devices of melodrama affecting the personages in no crucial way. We were waiting for the crisis of struggle within these personages in relation to their behavior toward each other. We were waiting for drama and didn't get it.

You shouldn't blame the director for that, one might say, since the story was doubtless selected before he was called in. Yet if he had had courage joined to authority he might have made the star realize that she was merely playing around on the outside of the story's ideas, going through motions and making faces, but not expressing the personage. He might even have persuaded her to plan the production over in an effort to bring within the subject and its treatment a larger share of those verities that move spectators of a film because they correspond with generalized human experience.

E. C. S.

Appalachia

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

FOR the musician, professional or amateur, there is no study more fascinating than that of the elusive folk tune, whether in the shape of a primitive nursery ditty or a street cry, or in those beautifully organized melodic designs found in the "Londonderry Air" and "The Boys of Wexford." Apropos the finest Irish tunes, it has been said that if musical composition meant nothing more than tunes 16 bars long, Ireland could claim some of the greatest composers who have ever lived.

And here an old and controversial problem presents itself. Is the folk tune really evolved by the folk, or is it the work of a single composer which has gradually been reshaped by successive generations of singers? Cecil Sharp attached great importance to the variants of folk tunes. He believed that if ever the origin of these tunes was discovered it would be through the study and analysis of their variants. The hypothesis is plausible, for the process of growth may be similar to that shown by the sketchbooks of Beethoven, in which we see a rudimentary melody slowly sprouting, as it were, into full musical life.

The second and enlarged edition, just published, of "English Folk Songs from the Southern Appalachians," collected by Cecil Sharp and Olive Dame Campbell (London: Oxford Press. Milford. Two Vols. 35s. net each; New York: Oxford. Two Vols. $10 each) is particularly valuable from this point of view, as it includes a rich harvest of variants. The ballad, "Fair Margaret and Sweet William,' for example, is given in 17 different versions; and one, sung by Mr. Jeff Stockton at Flag Pond, Tenn., in 1716, shows no fewer than 13 changes or variations of the tune in the course of the song—"an inventiveness on the part of the singer that is nothing less than amazing," as Cecil Sharp himself truly remarks. What is just as surprising is the fact that, on examining these changes, one finds that they neither destroy the "inevitability" or "logic" of the tune nor affect its character. The inventiveness is never of the undeliberate kind with which singers sometimes startle their accompanists.

* * *

It is said that when a song was taken to Brahms for criticism, he invariably covered up the right hand part of the accompaniment before he looked at it, and judged it primarily by its melody and its bass. All the rest, he declared, was trimmings. In its natural state a folk tune, of course, dispenses even with the trimming of a bass—when unadorned, musically, adorned the most. The best type can, without loss, be divorced from their words. But here it is instructive to notice how close is the relation between speech and song. The voice is not naturally rhythmic and, as Dr. Dyson has pointed out, its natural time is fluid and intuitive. "What is sometimes called the tyranny of the bar line, which is another name for the ubiquity of stereotyped accents and rhythms, is a comparatively mushroom growth of the last 300 years." The rhythm of these folk tunes has almost the freedom and flexibility of speech. It has a delightful way of escaping from bar lines by, as it were, jumping over them.

One of the most important ingredients of the peculiar and characteristic folk-tune flavor is supplied by the scale. Very nearly all of these Appalachian tunes, we are told, are cast in "gapped" scales, that is to say, scales containing only five, or sometimes six, notes to the octave, instead of the seven with which we are familiar, a "hiatus" or "gap" occurring where a note is omitted. Appalachian composers, it seems, could produce endless melodies with a scale of only five notes, where their more sophisticated modern brethren have the utmost difficulty in quarrying a single tune out of a scale of seven. Another interesting feature is the "circular" tune, which does not end on the tonic, but the last phrase of which leads into the first again and thus completes a melodic circle.

* * *

A folk tune can tell us a lot about the people who fashioned it and sang it. It represents their instinctive culture. When, between 1916 and 1918, Cecil Sharp visited the Southern Appalachian Mountains for folk-song hunting, he found himself in a community in which, at that time, singing was as common and almost as universal a practice as speaking. Do the conditions which he describes in his Preface exist anywhere in the world today, one wonders? Probably not. The whole foundation of musical art may be traced in folk music. As Parry says in a rather too long-winded sentence: "The features which give it its chief artistic and historical importance (apart from its genuine delightfulness) are those which manifest the working of the perfectly unconscious instinct for design, and those in which the emotional and intellectual basis of the art is illustrated by the qualities of the tunes which correspond with the known characters of the nations and peoples who invent them."

The young composer would profit greatly by studying these Appalachian tunes and their variants. The chances are, as Cecil Sharp claimed, that he will acquire just the kind of education which is lacking in the ordinary conservatoire or school of music. Perhaps that is why so many modern composers resemble Charles Lamb, in that they are disposed to harmony but incapable of a tune.

Beethoven and the Philharmonic

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

WHY, asks someone, should Mr. Alfred Wallenstein, first violoncellist of the Philharmonic-Symphony, disdain to look at his desk, when joining in a Beethoven performance, as he seemed to do in Carnegie Hall on the afternoon of March 26?

Answer could be returned, that perhaps he has taken the trouble to learn the music by heart, in order to have his eye free to follow the motions of Mr. Arturo Toscanini, who leads.

Is all Beethoven, then, just a collection of solo pieces to Mr. Wallenstein, which he knows by heart?

Doubtless that explains the situation. Very likely, though, many a colleague of his, string-player or wood-player, has conned his part in classic works after the same admirable fashion.

* * *

In any case, the executants, rank and file, have only their own notes to think about. Quite otherwise, a conductor who directs without a score must carry in his head the notes of everybody in the orchestra. By common observation, Mr. Toscanini, conductor in the closing term of the Philharmonic-Symphony season, never uses a book, be the composer whom he interprets of yesterday or of today. From appearance, he has the pages of each thing he undertakes to present, imprinted on his thought; or the sound, at any rate, impressed there. To judge by his use of the baton with the right hand, and by his employment of signals with his left, he possesses complete familiarity with the tune and tone of whatever overture, symphony or tone-poem stands, at a given concert, on the program.

Big storage capacity, surely; yet Mr. Wallenstein would be a brilliant cellist, even if he could not qualify as a walking library; and so would Mr. Toscanini be a distinguished conductor. For without question, being an artist is something else than having a lesson letter-perfect. Music, too, is something else than memory. "Yes," says one, "it's rhythm and tempo." "It's balance of sonorities," says a second. "It's singing and phrasing," says a third. May it not also be, as far as an orchestral organization goes, a principal player and the director looking each other in the face and understanding each other completely? Here you see the two that hold the most strategic positions, at the front and center of the platform. What can they not accomplish, if they only remain at unity of purpose!

* * *

Whatever outcomes may be with conditions this way or that, the Philharmonic-Symphony has resorted to the device of a Beethoven Cycle to make its series of Sunday afternoon concerts in Carnegie Hall interesting. Nor can the argument implied in the idea be controverted. The man who said that with Beethoven the instrumental form known as symphony reaches its highest development was beyond chance of dispute right. Hear all the symphonies of Beethoven, and you have the whole story of orchestral composing. Think you, perchance, that's a little like going to school, nothing but Beethoven for a couple of hours? Is it too much like a seminar or a class in special research? Should hardly be. For if you want diversion of the fine sort, listen to the Philharmonic-Symphony soloists — the horn, the flute, the oboe, the bassoon, the violin, the viola, the cello, before mentioned, and the tympani.

Beethoven festivals have been got up here in former years, when managements could think of nothing better to be done. But this Beethoven Cycle is another rolling of the hoop, quite; and somebody different from usual handling the stick.

Truly enough, the Philharmonic-Symphony rather circumscribes itself, devoting so many programs to one composer. This, however, is a somewhat idealistic consideration. Next season, it will concentrate in ways more practical and realistic, by giving up certain out-of-town tours, and by becoming pretty strictly local in its activities. So doing, it will find itself adopting a policy which, without significant wavering, Metropolitan Opera has long favored. Music somehow tends to waste itself on the road. Better, as a rule, if cities work out their orchestral destinies for themselves. Probably they must some day solve their own problems in opera, as well. Not but that some institutional tours justify themselves. There exist audiences of special type in New York, for example, which belong to the Boston Symphony Orchestra. There thrives here, too, an audience belonging decidedly to the Philadelphia Orchestra. Again, there's an audience in Philadelphia which is the Metropolitan Opera's, by every right. But evidently the Philharmonic-Symphony has more audiences right at home than it can fairly attend to. Travel, therefore, means larger loss from opportunity neglected than gain from opportunity seized.

Malvern Festival Plays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALVERN, Eng.—"Gammer Gurton's Needle" will be the first play presented at Sir Barry Jackson's annual theater festival at Malvern this year. This "Ryght Pithy, Pleasant, and merie Comedie" will open a three weeks' program on July 24. Each evening during the first week a fresh play will be produced, and these productions will be repeated in the second and third weeks of the festival. The program includes Thomas Heywood's "The Fair Maid of the West" (1630), Dryden's "All for Love" (1678), Sheridan Knowles's "The Love Chase" (1837), and "The Dancing Girl" (1891), by Henry Arthur Jones. There will also be a new play yet to be chosen.

Each morning of the festival a lecture will be delivered in the Malvern Cinema on the subject of the play to be presented at night. Amongst the lecturers who will be at Malvern this year are Dr. F. S. Boas, Prof. Lascelles Abercrombie, Mr. Bonamy Dobrée, and Prof. Allardyce Nicoll. The latter is shortly leaving his post as professor at London University in order to succeed Prof. G. P. Baker in the Drama Workshop at Yale University, U. S. A.

Arrangements are being made to entertain American visitors to Malvern. Sir Barry Jackson and Mr. John Drinkwater will give a party in their honor on the Tuesday of the first week of the festival. An invitation to this party will be sent with every ticket bought from America. The district surrounding Malvern has close associations with the United States, for in the neighboring Wickhamford Church may be seen the arms of the Washington family, set up before the emigration to America.

The Future of the Musical Play

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

FIVE days after the end of the run of the spectacular musical play, "Casanova," the Coliseum went over to vaudeville, ballet and divertissement, the field in which it originally gained its reputation. Thus finis is written to a short episode in English dramatic history. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Ashley Dukes, the distinguished critic, suggested that the big musical production was the most hopeful feature of contemporary theatrical art, since it expressed better than any other medium the thoughts and tendencies of the day. Most people, however, would deny that the future of the British theater lies with the big musical play. Many, indeed, would question very seriously whether the musical play, either big or little, has any future at all in London. The Coliseum's action in abandoning spectacular shows merely emphasizes what has been clear to most observers for some time, that gigantic scenic entertainments are essentially lacking in movement and vitality, and are therefore unlikely to win a permanent place on the London stage.

On the other hand, the conventional modern dress song and dance entertainment seems definitely to have exhausted its appeal. Not since Mr. Jack Buchanan produced "Stand Up and Sing" in January, 1931, has a musical comedy after the conventional model achieved any great success in London. This is a state of affairs that would have seemed incredible a few years ago, and some people will view it with a mild regret. The old musical comedy, in spite of its frequent absurdities, had an attractive vigor and energy, qualities notably lacking in its supplanters.

Revue, too, is definitely on the wane. Most of the revues recently seen in London have been woefully deficient in ideas, and their elaborate scenery has not served to disguise their intellectual poverty, whilst even such revues as Mr. Noel Coward's "Words and Music," though free from this particular charge, have been extraordinarily narrow in outlook. Is revue capable, even in the cleverest hands, only of satire, sardonic comment and ridicule? "Words and Music," despite its undoubted brilliance, would suggest that this is so. From the futile débutantes, who periodically appear in the show, to the organizers of charity matinées—with the solitary exception of the acrobat's wife—there would seem to be nothing and nobody in the entire entertainment that Mr. Coward admires. His scorn is in each individual case strictly justified, but it becomes a trifle wearying long before the final curtain. "Words and Music" has had a comparatively disappointing run of 163 performances.

But if the musical play is apparently on the decline, the play with music and no chorus flourishes considerably. "The Cat and the Fiddle" was one of London's greatest 1932 successes, and Mr. Bobby Howes decorates old farces with musical accompaniments with unvarying triumph.

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Singing the hymns at home, where one may unhesitatingly express the enthusiasm that they inspire, may uncover a musical ability which had previously lain dormant, unrecognized. What a joy to know one can contribute ably to the beauty and perfection of the congregational singing which is an important part of the church services.

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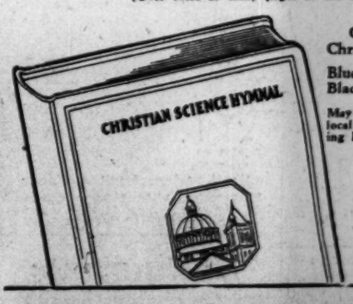

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Cut in Farm Mortgage Debt Urged in New Roosevelt Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

more closely approximating those in which the indebtedness was incurred."

The following three-point objective is sketched: 1—Readjustment of principal of the debt more equitably; 2—Reduction of interest rates "unconscionably high"; 3—Temporary adjustment of amortization to give farmers a breathing spell to restore hope of ultimate free ownership of their own land.

Epitomizing his program in his typically terse and ringing words, President Roosevelt says:

"I seek an end to the threatened loss of homes and productive capacity now faced by hundreds of thousands of American farm families."

The President sprang a real surprise by giving an inkling of his tariff policy in this message. To the world at large, this feature of his program is perhaps even more important than mortgage relief. Again in terse words, President Roosevelt says:

"I shall ask the Congress for legislation enabling us to initiate practical reciprocal tariff agreements to break through trade barriers and establish foreign markets for farm and industrial products."

Would Let Experts Decide

With full authority from Congress, the President would let experts themselves negotiate tariff rates in reciprocal lines with other nations, securing practical advantages for the United States. The alternative, hitherto followed, was to ignore other nations, seek no reciprocal advantages in the bringing down of tariffs which barred American export, and to put tariff-drawing into the hands of legislators subject to the overwhelming pressure of individual lobbies.

Now the President proposes to make American tariff rates worth while by securing entry into other markets through their adjustment. The exact details of his plan are not yet public. But they are expected as soon as the legislative calendar is cleared of emergency matter.

Then the door will be opened to negotiations with foreign powers, leading straight to the world economic conference. At last the United States would be in position to speak forcibly and with power behind its words when it asked other nations to reduce their own mountainous barriers.

"After you, my dear Uncle Sam," has been the reply hitherto, and always the United States has been forced to answer that its desire for tariff reductions did not begin at home.

At long last, a world economic negotiation with some chances for all-round success appears to be ahead. War debts fit closely into the picture, because it is now recognized that "capacity to receive"—meaning willingness to admit payment by goods, the only means of large-scale transfer—can be proffered. Today's message, therefore, marks a new day not alone for the hard-pressed American farmer fighting for his home, but for that world trade which in prosperity years returned a profit to the United States and kept American business booming.

Roosevelt's Message On Farm Mortgages Explains Situation

The President's message on reduction of farm mortgage indebtedness follows:

As an integral part of the broad plan to end the forced liquidation of property, to increase purchasing power and broaden the credit structure for the benefit of both the producing and consuming elements in our population, I ask the Congress for specific legislation relating to the mortgages and other forms of indebtedness of the farmers of the nation.

That many thousands of farmers in all parts of the country are unable to meet the indebtedness incurred when their crop prices had a very different money value is well known to all of you. The legislation now pending, which seeks to raise agricultural commodity prices, is a definite step to enable farm debtors to pay their indebtedness in commodity terms more closely approximating those in which the indebtedness was incurred; but that is not enough.

In addition, the Federal Government should provide for the refinancing of mortgage and other indebtedness so as to accomplish a more equitable readjustment of the principal of the debt, a reduction of interest rates, which in many instances are so unconscionably high as to be contrary to a sound public policy, and, by a temporary readjustment of amortization, to give sufficient time to farmers to restore to them the hope of ultimate free ownership of their own land.

I seek an end to the threatened loss of homes and productive capacity now faced by hundreds of thousands of American farm families.

The legislation I suggest will not impose a heavy burden upon the national treasury.

It will instead provide a means by which, through existing agencies of the Government, the farm owners of the nation will be enabled to refinance themselves on reasonable terms, lighten their harassing burdens and give them a fair opportunity to return to sound conditions.

I shall presently ask for additional legislation as a part of the broad program, extending this wholesome principle to the small home owners of the nation, likewise faced with this threat.

Also, I shall ask the Congress for legislation enabling us to initiate practical reciprocal tariff agreements to break through trade barriers and establish foreign markets for farm and industrial products.

Boston Art Notes

Fine Arts Theater

A young painter appears for the first time, exhibiting at the Fine Arts Theater on Norway Street. His name is Jo Rapaport. His repertoire consists of oils, pastels, etchings and pencil drawings.

There is variety in Mr. Rapaport's style, indicating his experimental attitude. On the whole he leans toward conventional rendering, stylizing types, idealizing them in accordance with popular taste. The pictures of cinema actresses show no imagination and were manifestly made for commercial ends. The aquarelles, on the other hand, display a genuinely artistic approach, for in them Mr. Rapaport reveals preoccupation with rendering atmosphere and interesting design in a concise manner. His pencil work is of a very tidy, conscientious variety.

Judging from the subject matter, this painter leans now toward decorative, now toward pictorial art. He does not seem to have made a definite decision as to just what his specialty shall be. However, he has good equipment. When he has made his decision he may then devote himself to theories and a more individualistic viewpoint.

Stained Glass

At the studio of Mr. Charles Connick, 9 Harcourt Place, there is to be shown for the next few days a window which is to be placed below the large rose window in the Church of St. John the Divine in New York City. The smaller unit is to be seen at closer range, and is designed accordingly.

The window, in seven divisions, is based on the symbolism of that number in relation to the Apocalypse. There are fountains and growing vine forms, doves and stars, for the list of symbols. Gold and whites make the dominating tonal theme, which echoes the scheme of the larger window above it.

D. A.

Boston Tea Party Goes West to Aid in Tax Cuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 3—The historic tea party of the Colonial stamp tax objectors was reënacted here Saturday. Old Man River did very well in the part originally played by Boston Harbor. Thousands of spectators thronged the levee to watch the fun.

The Citizens' Charter Amendments Committee was the sponsor, the purpose being to direct public notice to the need for favorable action tomorrow on amendments to revise assessment and condemnation procedure.

A barge belonging to the Inland Waterways Corporation was used as the stage on which the St. Louis taxpayers met and forme their plans. A vessel of the Naval Reserve Corps served as the tea ship

Chile Keeps Daylight Time

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 3 (By U. P.)—Summer daylight saving time, scheduled to end March 31, was indefinitely prolonged by government decree,

Music

Roland Hayes

Mr. Roland Hayes gave a recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, with Mr. Percival Parham as coöperative accompanist. The program listed airs by Secchi and Mozart, Lieder by Brahms and Hugo Wolf, a group of songs in French and English and, to conclude, some Negro spirituals. The size of the audience was a sad commentary on these evil days in the concert hall. Mr. Hayes used to "stand 'em up" in the side aisles. Yesterday the hall was half filled. But the enthusiasm of the faithful was unimpaired.

Certainly the artist is as deserving of public response as ever he was. His art has always been rather delicate and fragile, despite the rich, dark color of his voice. Yesterday he seemed at times to be endeavoring to express more vitality. His fuller tones in the eighteenth-century airs were not always well produced, but in the Negro spiritual, "Camp Meetin'," he released some forte tones that were well rounded and full bodied. Partly for this reason, this item was perhaps the high point of the afternoon.

There was tenderness and musical sensitiveness, too, in Brahms's "Es Träumte mir" and "Am Sonntag Morgen," but Mr. Hayes's vocal virtues are better revealed by the French style, as represented in particular by Debussy's "Mandoline" and "Collogue sentimentale." Mr. Nicolas Slonimsky's charming miniature, "My Little Pool," was gratefully rendered, and Griffes's fine "Phantoms" was subtly realized. The "Requiem" of Mr. J. E. Morhardt Jr. gave us less cause to be proud of the American representation on the program. As always, there was cause for gratitude in the clarity of Mr. Hayes's enunciation.

L. A. S.

Ehrhart-Thiede

In George Brown Hall, Saturday afternoon, Miss Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano, gave a recital. Airs from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," four Lieder by Brahms and two mainly English groups comprised her program. For variety there was a group of solos played by Mr. Alex Thiede, violinist. Miss Ehrhart's accompanist was Miss Frances Adelman; Mr. Thiede's was Mr. Ernest W. Harrison.

Mozart's "Batti batti," "Vedrai, carino" and "Non mi dir" were gracefully sung and intelligently differentiated as to mood. Yet to sing Mozart thoroughly well requires a combination of perfectly smooth technique and wide, expressive range that seldom comes to hearing. Miss Ehrhart's middle voice seems to have gained in warmth and volume. But she has not yet overcome the shrillness that freezes those phrases that soar into the upper regions of her voice and deprives them of beauty and emotion. Nor, though the voice is charming, has it always the roundness and the expressive range that even the lighter Mozart demands of his singers. Yet if it could acquire these qualities it might be an ideal voice for such music as this.

With Brahms Miss Ehrhart seemed better suited. The rather crystalline impersonality of her upper tones matched well the exquisite pianoforte phrases of the "Lerchengesang," if not quite so well the emotion of the poem. "Todessehnen" lay in the most expressive part of her voice, and she took excellent advantage of this fact. The light sentiment of "Malenkatzchen" and the joyous enthusiasm of "Meine Liebe ist grün" were admirably conveyed.

Thoroughly enjoyable, too, was her singing of Delibes's "Passepied" and of the songs in English that remained—generally graceful and light in character. For Mr. Foote's pleasing song, "Constancy," the composer played the accompaniment; he was warmly applauded. Clarke's "Shy One," Carey's "April Children" and Taylor's "The Watermill" (a setting of an old English inscription upon a mill post) were among the most agreeable of these songs. The singer was cordially applauded.

Mr. Thiede, a violinist obviously well schooled and technically highly accomplished, played in a dully correct manner, with a tone that was careful, smooth but without luster, a singularly ill-assorted group of pieces: Kreisler's tortured and tasteless "Berceuse romantique," Grasse's misnamed "Waves at Play," Bach's Air on the G string, and Wieniawsky's interminable fantasy on Gounod's "Faust." Only in the Beethoven Rondino which he played as encore did Mr. Thiede display any degree of zest or of grace. He was applauded with energy.

S. S.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Beartt."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 NBC, Songs and patter.
6:30 Studio: Sport Review. Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News. Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Happy Landings," Mitzie Green.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater; Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Eskimo Orchestra; "Rosey" Rowswell; soloists.
8:30 NBC, Don Carney Dog Chat.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Real Life Dramas.
9:35 Local dance music.
9:45 Collegians: quartet.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 News flashes.
11:00 Reports; sports.
11:15 NBC, Welcome Lewis; orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "The Phantom Gypsy."
12:00 NBC, Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
5:30 Female Vocal Quartet.
5:45 Isabelle Sanchez, piano recital.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Russell Dorr, baritone.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 NBC, Kay Swift, composer.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 Newman Orchestra; soloist.
10:00 Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, National Forum; William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Don Lang animal story.
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trombone"; band.
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS dance music.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
10:15 American Jewish Congress Protest Meeting, Faneuil Hall; speakers.
11:15 Announcments; news.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS, "Recent Advances in Child Welfare."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS and local dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Yankee Network interview.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
8:30 Dance Orchestra.
8:45 "My Escape from Russia," Mme. Nina Ouspensky.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Le Paradis Orchestra.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison; Ernest Glendinning; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 Play-by-play description of Toronto vs. Boston hockey game.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Address, Sen. Huey P. Long, Louisiana.
11:30 CBS dance music.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Ruth Anderson, violinist.
5:15 Archie Lloyd, popular songs.
5:30 Local dance music.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:00 "Etchings in Music."
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance music.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Studio program; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.
4:30 p. m.—Recordings; pianist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Local and NBC programs.
3:30 P.M.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
12:45 p. M.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local programs.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Local musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra; Beethoven program.

Roosevelt Omits Post Of Medical Adviser

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—The office of White House physician went by the boards April 1, with the departure for a new post of Capt. Joel T. Boone, naval medical officer.

President Roosevelt does not intend to fill the vacancy left by Captain Boone, who has served as medical adviser to three Presidents—Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Avery C. Smith, Norwich, Conn.
Avery C. Smith Jr., Norwich, Conn.
Paul Robertson, Norwood, Mass.
Jack Hepburn, Norwood, Mass.
Henry De Flaminio, Norwood, Mass.
Mrs. Marjorie Scala, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Josephine Rossi Pollio, New York, N. Y.
Donald R. Palmer, Dexter, Maine.
Victor B. Leuba, Portsmouth, N. H.
Mrs. Alberta G. Frantz, Keyport, N. J.
Miss Lena L. Curtis, Red Bank, N. J.
Bruce E. Jarrett, Inglewood, Calif.

Sunday

Gus Mrkvicka, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Ada B. Mrkvicka, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Freda Cohen, New York, N. Y.
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Groceries, Confectionery, Cold Drinks, Ice Creams. Cooked Meats Our Specialty.
Satisfaction Always—All Ways.

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Tel. 1000
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MAIN OFFICE, 6 LOCUST STREET
Lumber, Builders' Supplies and Coal

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ENNA JETTICK SHOES
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Why not make a gem of a hat by crocheting or knitting?
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PAINTING SUPPLIES, BENJAMIN MOORE CO. HOUSE PAINTS, SANI FLAT, UTILAC MURES CO.
Phone 2949 134-136 School St., West Side

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

CHAS. M. FLOYD CO.
SUITS and TOPCOATS
Standard Make Handtailored
$17 and up
Never before have we been able to offer such excellent values

Pariseau's Spring Inaugural
Pariseau's are pleased to display the Spring fashions for they reflect so well the spirit of style and quality promised in Pariseau's new deal for 1933.
A Fashionable Easter Wardrobe at Pariseau's

We Bought A Thousand Coats
The fashions that will lead the EASTER PARADE — the most dramatic values of the season!
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MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
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J. HODGE COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
BUILDERS' FINISH
Office and Factory: 435 Elm Street
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THE NEW SPRING SUITS
Are Quite Chic
A Variety of Styles and Colors
Prices $10.98—$16.50—$25.00
JAMES W. HILL CO.

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Kalsomining, Paperhanging and Painting Reasonably and Neatly Done
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NEWTON'S
EAT MORE FISH
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A. L. FRANKS & CO.
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Electrical Contractors
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"SPORT" WORSTER TIRE SERVICE
Kelly Springfield Tires and Tubes
Drive in today and let us give you prices for your new tire equipment.
507 ELM STREET PHONE 306

For a Tasty Lunch
Stop at Scott's Kitchen
103 WEBSTER STREET
We have homemade cakes and ice cream. We will be glad to make any special kind of cake or ice cream.
If it's Scott's it's Good.

Essence of 1933
When All the Earth Is Blooming
Flower Turbans
Miss Mary Cahill
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Plumbing and Heating
Oil Heaters
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(Formerly with C. A. Hoitt Co.)
Introducing a full line of KITCHEN NEEDS and SPECIALTIES. RANGE OIL BURNERS, STOVES of all kinds. MODENE paint for all purposes.
412 Chestnut St. *Bet. Hanover and Amherst*

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815 Chestnut St. Phone 296

Goodman's Bookstore
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The Up-to-Date Bookstore of New Hampshire

Greene's Flower Shop
HANOVER and CHESTNUT STREET
MEMBER OF F. T. D.
EASTER FLOWERS
DON'T BE WITHOUT THEIR CHEER

Richardson's Cafeteria
C. K. Richardson, Prop.
DINNERS 11 to 2 SUPPER 5 to 7
ALL FOOD HOME COOKED
Closed Sundays and Holidays
Y. M. C. A. BLDG. 30 MECHANIC ST.

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For Prompt and Efficient Service send that
SUIT, COAT or DRESS to
HALPRIN & SON, 80 Daniels St.
Dyers and Cleaners

Spring Showing of
HATS

Unusually large line at $1.95 up—headsizes up to 24 in.
Kathryn H. Marden
WOOLWORTH BLDG.

SEE NEXT PAGE

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PORTSMOUTH
(Continued)

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ENNA JETTICKS
WALK-OVERS
and Many Lower Priced Styles
F. C. REMICK & CO.
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We Are Now Showing
NEW SPRING SUITS
TOPCOATS, HATS,
GLOVES, ETC.
Appealing in Quality
Inviting in Price
PEARSON & KNOWLES CO.
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RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

R. I. Shoe Repair Factory
Hats Cleaned and Blocked
(Agents for Theroguod Shoes)
101 THAMES STREET Tel. 72988

C. P. WILLIAMS
GROCER
I also carry Heinz, Monarch and Hatchet Brand Products
Telephone 11 26 BROADWAY

D. J. Sullivan Company
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515 THAMES ST.

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THE STORE OF DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE
HESS & COMPANY
Founded 1852
We would welcome readers of The Christian Science Monitor as charge account customers
Tel. 714 150 THAMES STREET

The Marlborough Market
Incorporated
SWIFT'S Golden West Oil and Peanut Butter
POSTUM RINSO
90 THAMES ST. Tel. 77

ROYAL 35c TAXI
(Harry H. Howie, Manager)
Tel. 40

NEWPORT CREAMERY
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
Milk, Cream, Butter, Buttermilk
We invite you to inspect our Plant at any time.
79 VAN ZANDT AVE. TEL. 389

Belmont Delicatessen
Now Associated With
CLOVER FARM STORES
Merchandise now can be procured here at competing low prices.
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K. BOSTEL, Prop.
GARAGE—REPAIRS—SUPPLIES
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"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, Florist
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FOR FISH
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The Century Store
William Leys
Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 THAMES STREET

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OPTOMETRIST
Accuracy : Style : Quality
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MAYFAIR INC.
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LAUNDERERS—CLEANSERS—DYERS
15% off on Laundry
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If brought to our plants and called for.

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Corinna's Food Specialties
Prepared at home by
MRS. KELSEY S. ORDWAY
131 SUPERIOR STREET, Providence, R. I.

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Incorporated
All Standard
COAL and COKE
184 Dyer Street, Providence, R. I.
Ask for MR. L. F. ARNOLD

PROVIDENCE
(Continued)

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"Every House Needs a WESTINGHOUSE"
Refrigerators Ranges
and other appliances
MILLNER'S

Piedmont Meat Market
Meats, Fish, Oysters, etc.,
at the lowest prices
"WE DELIVER"
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INSURANCE
of All Kinds
W. R. C. DAMERON
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ADAMS & COBBS
The "Sta-Kleen Store"
618 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG

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Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
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FALCONER'S
3111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Try our delicious sandwiches, soft drinks, and that Instant Frozen "Kreamy Kind" of ice cream

EVERYONE HAS, OR SHOULD HAVE, A HOBBY. OUR HOBBY IS REPAIRING
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry made like new, at Reasonable Prices.
BARCLAY'S

NORFOLK

RICE'S 352 Granby Street

Adorable New Spring Hats
at Temptingly Low Prices
$1.98 to $5.00

Penders Nut Loaf
Ideal for luncheons, especially good with jellies, preserves, cream cheese or meats.

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FORMERLY GALE-FORD CO.
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Interior Furnishings
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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

INSURANCE
All Lines
THE DAVENPORT INSURANCE CORPORATION
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OPENING
NEW STORE 505-507 W. Grace
CORRECT FEMININE APPAREL

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
F. W. Dabney & Co.
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ALSO 522 13TH STREET N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

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Dresses and Sportswear of Quality and Distinction

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A delicious, tempting food-drink . . . in keeping with your standards.
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MEN'S
KUPPENHEIMER
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SPORTS APPAREL

Attractive Guest Home
2000 MONUMENT AVE. Dial 4-7524
Large, Airy Rooms with or without Bath
MEAL SERVICE
(Specialty—75-Cent Dinner)

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STANLEY'S
Finest Table Supplies
Rumford Baking Powder
110 GRANDIN ROAD
We invite you to visit our new and modern plant.
You will be welcome
Garst Bros. Dairy Inc.
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Roanoke's Oldest Salon of Beauty
Next to Park Theatre
Permanent Wave, $3.50 and up
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Smart Apparel for the Woman and Miss
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"Cheer Up"
ELITE LAUNDRY CO.
Any Laundry Service
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We launder your curtains to suit you. Call us for our prices—our trucks pass your house daily.
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LINGERIE
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BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
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CANDY and GIFT SHOP
Formerly Martha Washington Candy Shop
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The PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.
One of West Virginia's Great Stores.
The Store Is Aglow
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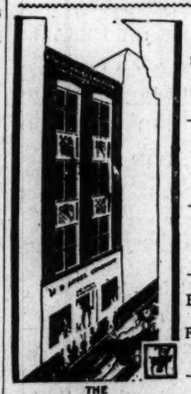
STONEWALL JACKSON BEAUTY SALON
MEZZANINE FLOOR
Stonewall Jackson Hotel
PHONE 4036

HUNTINGTON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Tristate's Finest Men's Store

Imperial.
The Cream of All Ice Creams.
THE IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
Huntington, W. Va.

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
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FRESH DAILY MIDLAND MARKET

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High Grade Meats
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Rainbow Gardens
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(Continued)

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Sales and Service
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Now Showing
Advanced Styles of Spring Dresses and Coats

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"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
$4.40 ENNA JETTICK $5
SHOES FOR WOMEN
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HOME PEARL LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING
Careful Attention Prompt Service and Each Article Sterilized
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Home Cooked Lunches and Dinners
Open Sundays 12 to 8:00
Come in and try our special Sunday dinner.
We make all our own pies and cakes.
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Right now the spring season is at its height. We are ready to restore freshness smartness to Evening Gowns, Wraps and Dresses, Suits and Top Coats.
PRICES REASONABLE
Mulroy Valet Service
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Maytair
FORMERLY BETTY LEE SALON
TELEPHONE WHEELING 373
BEAUTY SALON
1216 MARKET STREET
We Invite you to
QUALITY and PRICE
Fruit Nut Eggs and Chocolate Baskets for Easter. The best ice cream for 35c Quart.
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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water all year; convenient to subway, stores, schools. 274 75th St. Enquire in stationery store, 7504 3rd Ave.

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309 West 109th STREET—"The Edgerton" Comfortable housekeeping apartments adjacent to beautiful Riverside Drive. Select tenantry. Convenient to Seventh Church, Columbia University, Shops and Theatres. Express Subway station and 5th Avenue Bus only 1 block away.
2 ROOMS—Furnished or Unfurnished
VERY INVITING RENTALS!
Free gas for cooking and refrigeration. 24-hour switchboard and elevator service. Ownership management. Agent on premises. Write for details.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

YOUNG women, preferably Christian Scientists, to train to care for those needing attention; established Rest Home and Sanatorium, vicinity New York. Box B-11, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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168502—Potatoes, bag of Aroostook brand.
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LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service. Boulevard Moving, 30-36 Queens Blvd., L. I. City, N. Y. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., 4713 Hazel Avenue—Large room, private home, porch front, semi-detached house; refined environment. Phone Baring 4194.

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YOUNG man, high school education, good mathematician, who is striving to express honesty, industry, perseverance, would like a position (Christian Scientist preferred). Write H B., Room 2904, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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HOUSEKEEPER wants work, trustworthy, experienced, cheerful and willing; suburbs or country preferred, any locality; capable of taking full charge; good service given for fair wage. Write Box R-12, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MIDDLE-AGED woman, experienced, capable taking full charge gentleman's home; references. E. H. L., 41 Lewis St., Newton, Mass. New. No. 0636-M.

NURSERY governess, American, useful in household, sewing; experienced; references; go anywhere. Apt. 23, 431 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.

TO LET—FURNISHED

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MISS DOROTHY MARTIN
(L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.)
3 Cumberland Mansions, West End Lane, LONDON, N. W. 6. Phone Hampstead 3811.
Experienced vocal and instrumental accompanist and coach, available for recitals, concerts at homes and practices.

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BALHAM, S. W., Rest Harrow, 40 Ritherdon Rd. ACCOMMODATION business girls, students, etc.; bed-sittingrooms, lounge, dining room, including breakfast, baths, electric light; single rooms 21/-, double from 18/- each; evening and week-end meals optional. Ph. Streatham 0014.

LONDON, 77 Holland Park—Ladies only catering for themselves. Beautifully furnished one-room modern FLATLETS. Quiet, near 'buses, Tube., Central heating. Constant hot water all rooms. Bath. Gas fires, cookers, service, inclusive 25s. to 3 gns. Park 9343.

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THE CHILDREN'S HOME
welcomes infants and tinies; experienced nurses, every care; large garden; moderate terms. MATRON, 92 Wimbledon Hill, S. W. 19. Tel. Wimbledon 3178.

PRICES REASONABLE
Mulroy Valet Service
66 15TH STREET Phone Whg 1207

Maytair
FORMERLY BETTY LEE SALON
TELEPHONE WHEELING 373
BEAUTY SALON
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Local Classified Advertising
Other Than United States and Canada

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Do You Read the
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48 MARSHAM ST., LONDON, S.W.1
3d. monthly—yearly 3s.

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Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Conduct, discipline (H. F., who requests a discussion of these words)—"Conduct" came to us from the Late Latin *conductus*, "defense, protection, guard, escort," an extension of *conducere*, "to bring together" (*cum*, "with, together," and *ducere*, "to lead"). Although the first use of the word in English was synonymous with "escort" ("safe conduct across the land"), the sense of the French form *conduite*, "behavior," prevails today, our familiar definitions being "personal behavior, mode of life," or, figuratively, the bringing together of our qualities in daily behavior.

"Discipline" came to us from the Latin *disciplina*, based on *discipulus*, "disciple," from *discere*, "to learn" (allied to *docere*, "to teach"). We use "discipline" in the sense of "treatment suited to a learner; training, cultivation, improvement; subordination or subjugation to authority; direction so as to insure harmonious and effective action."

"Conduct," then, is fundamentally behavior; "discipline" is direction. Certain officers may, for example, be expected to "enforce the discipline," but this, of course, is a thing apart from the enforcement of behavior.

A definition of "enforce," by the way, is "to lay much stress upon."

Pict-O-Grams

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found in a "box" among the advertisements.

In Lighter Vein

Agriculture

Some members of a farming community were listening to a political speaker.

"What is agriculture?" he exclaimed. "What is agriculture that it should be ignored; that it should be scorned?" He paused dramatically. "Again, I repeat, what is agriculture?"

"Well," called out a voice from the rear of the room, "I always thought it was just farmin' dressed up a little."

Why, Of Course!

Mother told company that Rose May, aged nine, could name all the Presidents in order. One of the guests, a middle-aged man, said he knew all the names of the Presidents when he was six years old.

Rose May spoke up, "No wonder you could, there weren't hardly any then!"

Doubly Safe

Mrs. Casey: "Me sister writes me that every bottle we sent her in that box was broken. Are you sure you printed 'This side up with care' on it?"

Casey: "Oi am. An' lest they wouldn't see it on the top, Oi printed it on the bottom as well."

Gone

"Is anything the matter, sir?"

"It was on the tip of my tongue a moment ago, and now it's gone."

"Think calmly and it will come back to you."

"No, it won't. It was a three-half-penny stamp."—*Punch.*

New Name

"You had better put your sweater on, Cecile, it is quite cold out."

"I guess you are right, mother. My arms are covered with French knots now."

Rime-O-Grams No. 108

Published March 6

Answers

1.

Imagine what smiles
O'er his countenance spread
When her picture he found
In the casket of lead.

Bassanio (Merchant of Venice).

2.

In vain mid the rack
He called for a horse,
But the only replies
Were thoughts of remorse.

King Richard III.

3.

In matters of state
He was clever and keen,
But harassed by thought,
He looked hungry and lean.

Cassius.

4.

The spirit of mischief—
That rollicking sprite—
Who turned topsy turvy
A midsummer's night.

Puck.

5.

Well known are the words
About stealing a purse,
And the character crafty
Who uttered the verse.

Iago-Othello.

Winners:

J. W. Lewis, Pittsfield, Mass.
Miss N. Nicol, Hackensack, N. J.
Miss M. Wilson, New York.
Miss N. Blake, Woodfords, Me.
W. S. Whiton, Minneapolis.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
Mrs. E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Samson Tessner, Houston, Texas.
Mrs. C. Ferguson, Missoula, Mont.
Mrs. W. G. Gracie, Lakeland, Fla.
Mrs. I. E. Cordey, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Miss L. A. Campbell, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. L. W. Prichard, Aurora, Ill.
R. Q. Grant, Phoenix, Ariz.
D. M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. C. B. Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.
M. Wayne, Billings, Mont.
C. Alpers, New York
C. F. Claar, New York City.
G. H. McCarthy, Washington, D. C.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston.
L. E. Smith, Boston.
Miss L. E. Caugher, Seattle.
Mrs. H. M. McLane, Phoenix, Ariz.
R. A. Brown, New York City.
Miss M. G. Stevens, Lowell, Mass.
Miss M. L. Sperry, Springfield, Ohio.
Miss N. Blake, Woodlands, Maine
I. L. Baker, Spokane, Wash.
C. L. Campbell, Dorchester, Mass.
Mrs. L. Pinkston, Kansas City, Mo.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

IF YOU would fall into any extreme, let it be on the side of gentleness. The human mind is so constructed that it resists vigor and yields to softness.—FRANCIS DE SALES.

Hymnal Notes

263

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE name of this hymn, *Gläd je utan Gud ej finnes* ("Gladness without God is not found"), is the first line of its Swedish words which are by Johann Olof Wallin (1779-1839), Archbishop at Upsala. Tegnér, another Swedish poet, named Wallin "the David's Harp of the North," for his great output of fine hymns. In the Psalm Book of 1819 a total of 265 hymns have Wallin's name, 120 original, the rest translated or adapted.

Wallin was a man of the people, born in Dalecarlia of poor parents. He rose step by step to his post of high authority where his people knew him as their "greatly renowned preacher, orator, and poet." His hymns were "unsurpassed in scope of their subjects and in their solemn elevation of tone." And yet there is a Swedish folk-song quality in them that attests their simple sincerity. Of his other poems, his dithyrambic song "George Washington" deserves mention on account of its "glowing enthusiasm."

The version of his words for Hymn No. 263 was made from a literal prose translation into English, but with certain necessary emendations and modifications.

The composer of the music, Gustav Düben (1624-1690), belonged to the famous Swedish family in which the post of Hofkapellmeister ("master of the court chapel") at Stockholm was hereditary for three generations. The library at the famous university at Upsala contains the Düben's collection of music. The family kept up close relations with the composers of northern Germany, visiting them and copying the music that pleased them, as was the fashion in the days when Bach used to write out countless pages of other people's manuscript as well as his own.

This music has an exceptionally lovely, flowing melody, with a naïve folk-song quality suited to the words. There is a strongly marked rhythm in the tune, and the alternations from one-tone beats to divided beats is gracefully varied. The first theme is exactly repeated. Next enter two phrases, for contrast, rather alike, though one rises and the other drops back with a modulation that hints of a changing key. Then comes a measure of the first phrase, attacked on the upper octave, and a changed figure leads to the quiet close.

Uncle Ed's Weekly Letter

Boston, April 3, 1933

DEAR FOLKS:

Spring has come to Boston with many signs. The blackbirds have been entertaining us with their strained cry; the crocuses have begun to speckle a lawn here and there with their gladsome yellows and blues; there is grass in the 1500 block on Beacon Street that really could stand to be mowed. But the one unfailing sign greeted me last Tuesday evening. It was a shaky, peeping whistle from the pond! A little peeper frog had just backed out of a mudhole, washed out his mouth, and was giving the season's first peep. Many more peepers have since joined in the chorus—a welcome to spring that picks up the faint evening song of the birds and carries it whistling into the night.

A wet snow fell Tuesday night, but Wednesday's sun soon finished it. I suppose you heard, by the way, that, up to a month ago, some of the backwoodsmen were reported as saying that they would surely be glad when that new Publishing House down in Boston was finished so that they could get enough snow to haul out their logs!

But I was telling you about signs of spring. Let me remind you of one that means most of all. The gypsum slabs are being laid on the roof of the new Publishing House tower. These slabs—designed to serve as insulation and fireproofing—are rather porous, and were not to be put up until the danger of a heavy freeze had passed. After this under-roofing has been completed, the laying of the roof tiling will begin. I understand that the color is to be a light gray with ever so light a trace of yellow.

The visitor to the Advertising Department these days finds himself in a carnival of color. The corridor is lined with fantastic and beautiful poster displays sent on from the big Monitor Exhibit staged by the Advertising Information Committees in Los Angeles. I hope it will be possible to keep most of these in place until Annual Meeting time, for many a visitor could easily get an idea which might prompt him to go and do likewise.

I enjoyed my annual hockey game last week—one of the playoff games between the Boston Bruins and the Toronto Maple Leafs, at the Boston Garden. The home team lost, 1 to 0. Until you have seen National League hockey you really haven't seen men move! It was a great he-man game, but, to use the words of one of our Trustees as he returned from a luncheon club, "The smell of smoke passed on me." I was pleased, incidentally, to observe that the leading article in the souvenir program was written by one of our sports staff.

Mr. A—— is away on a trip to the South. He is putting the finishing touches on a new book which he told me will cover the high lights of 50 years of journalism. As he strolls through the azalea gardens of Charleston, S. C., he will perhaps think of a good name for it.

Mr. R—— picked me up a few mornings ago as I was walking over to the office from the garage. Guess what I found in the back seat? Where most of us have robe rails, he has installed a hanging table top (about the size of those used in Pullman compartments). When he arrives at some quiet spot, up can come the table top, down can drop a couple of supporting legs, and there is a desk for work! I mention this by way of assuring you that our officials know how to combine work and play.

With every good wish,

Uncle Ed

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today I said to Togo "Let's go around to the back door and try your bell-ringing trick on Sarah"
He liked the idea, and a few moments later he was standing up and pushing the button with one of his paws—
Pretty soon Sarah came to the door and judging by the way she looked—
And acted—
She's just as puzzled over it as the Boss was!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

A FEW days after the proclamation of the "bank holiday," a mother went to the neighborhood store only to learn that credit could not be extended due to that organization's "cash" policy. The courteous clerks felt more keen regret than the woman, no doubt. Indeed, the spectacle of herself without a penny seemed rather amusing, and she said to herself: "What a lark! No money. Five of us to feed. And yet I wonder how it would really feel if there were no rainy-day provisions in the pantry and no kind sister-in-law just around the corner to share with us her abundance." An arresting speculation, that.

And then, turning away from the vivid stalls of carrots and spinach, beets, squash, cauliflower, potatoes and apples, she bumped into an experience.

"Why, Mrs. ——," a man at her elbow exclaimed. "I've been hoping I'd see you for days! Ever since your last haircut."

"Yes?"

"When you left that time, I didn't see you leave any money."

"I'm sorry," said the woman. "I remember leaving it on the shelf, just as I have always done. Did you not find it?"

"Yes, I found it, but I guess you didn't know that I'd reduced my prices since moving. I owe you 15 cents."

We can share the woman's amazement as she watched him bring a nickel and dime from the slender purse. Surmising something of the neighborhood barber's circumstances, she protested, but without avail, offering, finally, to let the 15 cents apply on the next haircut.

"No, sir," said the man, holding out the money. "When I owe a debt I don't rest until it's squared."

Failing in argument, the woman tried a little humorous logic. "But look here, my good man, don't you realize that every bank in the country is closed? We can't get credit here or anywhere near here. That 15 cents in hand is worth considerably more than $15 under lock and key right now. Better hold on to it!"

Even as the words left her mouth she felt ashamed and the realization of what she was saying cut across this false statement like a flame. Were the confidence and security she enjoyed not available to this one, too? Was his source of income different from hers. What right had she to deprive him of this simple and beautiful demonstration of faith? Two coins lay in his proffered palm, mute reminders of a bank whose doors are never closed.

"Thank you," said the woman, humbly accepting the sign.

He smiled, saying that it was a pleasant day and weren't we all fortunate to have our health. But what the woman really heard was a medley of triumphant bells: *Thou hast been faithful . . . More to be desired than gold. . . .*

Rime-O-Grams No. 112

Lakes

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer county twenty. What is your score?

1.

Through swamps you may reach
This peninsular lake;
If you're not fond of 'gators,
The train you can take.

2.

Two abbies, a fortress,
A castle, and cave,
Lend charm to these lakes
O'er which tourists rave.

3.

The Rhone River changes
From yellow to blue
As it flows through this lake
A cerulean blue.

4.

Upon its blue waters
A great naval tilt
Was won by a fleet
Which its commodore built.

5.

The largest of lakes
In all Europe, 'tis said;
Canals join its waters,
Great rocks strew its bed.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rim-O-Grams No. 112."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Transport in the Modern World

INTEREST was aroused far beyond the borders of the United States by President Roosevelt's allusion in his inaugural address to "national planning for, and supervision of, all forms of transportation, communication and other public utilities." A few days before he uttered these words one of the leading railway magnates of Great Britain, Sir Josiah Stamp, was describing the position of the British railways at the annual general meeting of his company. He was speaking of a problem which has become acute in England as in America, and has been assuming almost exactly the same form in both countries—the problem of the competition between road and rail transport.

In both countries this stress, added to the trying conditions of trade depression, has reached a point which threatens the stability of the railway system. It was discussed recently in a carefully and temperately reasoned statement written by Mr. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for The Christian Science Monitor. And it is one of several phases of transportation which, along with dramatic glimpses of transport history, are to be presented in the series, "All Aboard, America," beginning in the Monitor today.

Both in the United States and Britain the rail and motor competition question has lately been the subject of important conferences attended by representatives of the rival interests. "The recommendations (in the United States) have an almost uncanny identity," says Sir Josiah Stamp, "with those of the Salter conference" (in England); and he alluded to the "miracle of agreement by the road representatives" in each case.

But Sir Josiah has in his thought something more far-reaching than a mere settlement of the terms of competition between two rival forms of transport, and so has Mr. Atterbury. Both in America and abroad, close students of the situation look toward a greater linking of the two media of transport—or more—into a single service that will take the passenger or cargo from origin to destination on one ticket or waybill.

This coördination can be hastened somewhat by public policies along the lines recommended by the two conferences for equalizing competition between steam and motor locomotion. Once road taxation is developed to a point which accurately measures the contribution each truck or bus should make to the upkeep of highways, and once the needed forms of regulation are worked out for the motor carrier as they are for the steam railway, the two transport facilities will tend to fall more naturally into their proper economic spheres.

But for the linking of the two together into one service there has come to be in America an increasing talk of companies which shall be not simply railroad companies, motor companies, boat companies or aviation companies, but rather transportation companies selling a complete door-to-door transportation or travel service and using whatever vehicle fits the need to be served. An interesting semigovernmental version of such a unified system is now about to be tried out in Greater London.

An Act of Parliament provides for setting up a London Passenger Transport Authority. Under this authority the receipts of the existing passenger transport undertakings for the whole area will be pooled, and henceforward—if all goes according to plan—the development of inner and outer London by steam railroad, electric subway, omnibus and tram will be pursued in strict coöperation. What can be done for the whole of London, it is asserted, can be done for the whole of Great Britain. Does President Roosevelt envisage the application of such a scheme, on a scale more colossal still, to the whole of the United States?

It seems more likely and more in accord with recent reports from Washington that he contemplates rather, or at least first, a unification of the various regulatory authorities which exercise a very firm and meticulous hand over the railroads, a very shadowy and unresultful control over coastwise shipping and only a prospect of supervision over interstate motor transport. But this would be a long step toward "national planning for, and supervision of, all forms of transportation."

Stating Fact With Tact

CONSIDERABLY removed from the pathway of politics in Washington is a federal institution which, in a quiet, unobtrusive way, accomplishes a splendid service for the public.

The institution is the United States Bureau of Standards. The character of its service and the manner in which it serves both are indicated by its participation in the recent discussion of a compulsory alcohol-gasoline blended fuel for automobiles. It is an overstatement, perhaps, to say that the bureau "participated" in the matter. Its contact with the controversy was more in the manner of one who remains detached, calm and aloof because a knowledge of the facts makes it impossible for him to work up emotional fervor on either side.

The Bureau of Standards simply issued a bulletin on the subject of alcohol, gasoline, and alcohol-gasoline blended fuels for internal combustion engines. The manner of its presentation was such as to imply that there was no controversy on the subject at all. At any rate, no word of reference to the timeliness of the bulletin was contained in it.

Matter-of-factly, it was set forth that alcohol-gasoline blends for motor fuel have several shortcomings; that they probably would be uneconomic by being more costly; that they do not provide equal performance in respect to miles per gallon nor in operating convenience, such as easy starting and smooth running; and that they tend to cause corrosion of gasoline tanks and automobile fuel lines.

"In certain countries," the bulletin closed significantly, "the cost per gallon of gasoline considerably exceeds that of alcohol. Under such conditions the use of alcohol-gasoline blends for fuel purposes is economically justified provided the technical difficulties are satisfactorily met."

The Bureau of Standards, it would appear, merits approval for its diplomatic as well as its scientific achievements. It states fact with tact!

Bottled Morality

THOUGH America has had many reformers and ethical leaders, the beer law has brought in an utterly new type of moral champion. It is the wet leader, who is now urging his army of the thirsty not to get too drunk the night that beer comes back. For many years the wets have battled for the "precious right" to drink intoxicating liquor. Now in their moment of victory, when beer again becomes legal, newspapers report plans for boisterous celebrations across the country. Ah, but here the wet chieftains don their ill-fitting moral rôles and give warning.

Too much carousing, too hilarious high times, too many drunken men will be bad for the noble cause of liquor, they point out. After all, they admonish, national prohibition has not yet been repealed, there are many drys left, the nation is not used to large-scale tipsiness, there must be caution. Reveler and brewer, beware!

This care for the weal of the beer drinkers is touching. Doubtless it brings comfort to many homes. Mothers may feel easier now that the beer propagandists urge their sons and daughters on the fateful night of beer's return to become not too inebriated, only decently so. But even more touching is the text of an appeal which the wet strategists might broadcast, running perhaps something like this:

"Don't disgrace the cause of beer. Think of all the other wets. You wouldn't, would you, for one evening's roaring gayety endanger the beer mug in their hands? Before you drink yourself foolish and do something you oughtn't, think of the brewers. They have had a hard time these 14 years—you wouldn't ruin their chances now? Think of the distillers, who so much want to come back too. Think of the thousands of saloonkeepers. Think of the thousands of barkeepers. Think, oh think!"

Arms and Conscience

FOR more than a decade the readiest way of verbally obliterating someone with whom you disagree has been to call him a "Red." Particularly if someone in America ventures that peaceful understanding between nations is preferable to armed expectancy of war, it may be much more effective to brand the idea as Communist propaganda than as mere pacifism—and easier than to refute the argument. It is rather like the thinking of blue-stockinged Federalists who, opposing unsuccessfully the political opinions of Thomas Jefferson, took refuge in horrifiedly and inaccurately pronouncing him an atheist.

Thus when the editors of the student newspaper at Brown University foster a declaration signed by 700 students "not to bear arms except when the country is invaded," the country sees in response not an effort to persuade the young men of their unwisdom, but instead an excited demand in the Rhode Island Legislature and at the United States District Attorney's office for a good, old-fashioned Red hunt to scour the campus for secret agents of Bolshevism.

Now there are many kinds of pacifism and many opinions about them, but it should be fairly clear to anyone who has lived through the last two decades that it is quite possible for men and women, young or old, to have a thorough distaste for war and yet have no yearning to bellow the "Internationale" on the steps of the national Capitol. They may believe in the possibilities of international conciliation and arbitration, and so feel with young Mr. Robert Mayer of the Brown Herald that it is "the new patriotism" to "work for the welfare of the nations . . . by cultivating a disposition for peace."

In fact, the proposition as stated at Brown seems more moderately considered and stated than the resolution voted by student debating groups of Oxford and Manchester Universities in England and more recently in University of Toronto, Can. That proposition was that the young men concerned would "under no circumstances fight for king and country." It is rather less extreme and perhaps more defensible to avow that one will fight if need be to repel an invader, but will not go outside his country to pick a quarrel. Or to reserve, as did Prof. Douglas C. Macintosh in his ungranted application for citizenship, the right to participate or refrain according as he might believe the war morally justified.

It may be that loyalty to one's country demands resistance to an enemy before he reaches the border rather than waiting till he becomes an invader. It may be that military service in emergency is so essential that the individual should be wholly subordinated to the will of the majority. But some at least will question this, in view of present world-wide peace commitments. And more than a few persons in many lands will demand to be convinced of the right or wrong of another war before they will take up arms in it.

Whether this kind of pacifism—if that it be—is patriotic or unpatriotic is a matter for earnest consideration. Whether this is a proper attitude for men and women who want to reconcile obedience to their country with obedience to their God is a serious question. But it will not be settled by jingoistic shouting or by confusing this issue, as the professional patriot organizations habitually do, with the extraneous one of Communism. So why continue to drag a Red herring across the trail of the argument?

Statuesque Inaccuracy

PEOPLE who put up statues should really be more careful. In London, a correspondent of The Times points to the equestrian figure outside the Houses of Parliament, which shows Richard Cœur-de-Lion apparently wearing his chain-mail next to his skin.

Richard was in many respects an eccentric monarch, but the writer of the letter in question is probably justified in his obvious feeling that he was not so eccentric as all that. For, although Richard is well known to have had the heart of a lion, no one has hitherto suggested that he had the hide of an elephant.

But these inaccuracies are by no means confined to Britain. Doubtless there are statues in the United States which manifest similar absurdities. They certainly do in India. For example, the statue of Sir Thomas Munro on "The Island," Madras, represents him performing the remarkable feat of balancing a naked sword on the toe of a dancing pump.

There is more in this matter than meets the eye. For example, there is a famous verse of Coleridge's which talks of "the horned Moon, with one bright star, Within the nether tip." One does not need to be much of an astronomer to perceive that, whatever the habits of "bright stars" may be, they cannot possibly get within the nether tip of the moon, either alone or in company. This verse is, in fact, as utterly inaccurate as can be any statue in London, Madras, New York, or Puddleton-on-Sea. Yet, it remains first-class poetry.

The explanation, of course, is that art seeks after truthfulness; and truthfulness and accuracy are not by any means always the same thing. It is possible for every single fact in a history to be accurate, whilst the history as a whole may be grossly untruthful, for to be truthful facts must be not only accurate but also representative. It has been well said that, for example, to describe Cromwell as an elderly gentleman with a wart on his nose is untruthful, though the statement is accurate enough.

On the other hand, the story of Bruce and the spider has a certain artistic validity, in spite of its mythical nature, because it adequately sums up Bruce's character. But whether wearing chain-mail next one's skin comes within this favored category is perhaps a more doubtful issue.

Every Minister to His Trade?

WHEN Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon visited Rome a few days ago the seaplane put at their disposal was piloted by Gen. Italo Balbo, Italian Air Minister. It was even anticipated that Signor Mussolini would himself drive the automobile which conveyed them to the Embassy, but this part of the program was unaccountably omitted.

These simple facts are calculated to provoke serious reflections. In most countries a minister may be defined as a man who is incapable of performing the functions of those whom he administers. He is not even obliged to have any special knowledge of the department committed to his charge. It will be recalled that M. Clemenceau, when asked why he had chosen a certain Finance Minister, frankly replied that it was because the minister knew less about finance than anyone else who was available.

M. Clemenceau loved this kind of irony; but it is quite gravely maintained, in many political circles, that the less a minister knows the fewer blunders he will make, because he will permit himself to be guided by the experts nominally under his command. A little knowledge is always a dangerous thing; for ministers, according to this theory, it may be disastrous. In those countries where governments are particularly unstable—as in France, for example—a minister may find himself, as M. Tardieu did, successively at the head of half a dozen departments in a few years.

But the Mussolini method seems to demand even more than knowledge. It seems to demand capacity to perform. A Minister of the Interior should be able, on occasion, to act as a policeman; and a Minister of Education should now and again take charge of a class. The Labor Minister might turn his hand to bricklaying, and the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs should prove that he can deliver letters and operate telephone switches. There is no end to the possibilities thus opened up, if it is made a rule that the Navy Minister must know how to steer a ship, and the Minister of Beaux-Arts to paint a picture.

There is, however, without jesting, another aspect of the Italian incident which is worth attention. Signor Mussolini perhaps intended to show that his ministers are men of energy who can do things for themselves. It too often happens that government is in effete hands. Purely physical energy does not deserve a high rank; at the best it is but a symbol. But mental energy, alertness, decisiveness, and a commanding grip, are indeed needed in the modern world by those to whom are committed the conduct of affairs.

Editorial Notes

In view of the assured outcome of such a ballot in a state that has been in the "dry" column since 1880, the action of the Kansas House in rejecting a resolution that would have set up the expensive machinery for a vote on the Eighteenth Amendment may be regarded as another piece of the currently popular economy legislation.

With the fading of the German Republic, Bavaria lifts the ban on student duels, but, happily, it does not insist that dueling students shall lift the steel masks they had learned to wear when settling differences in thinking with unthinking swords.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Restoring Eighteenth Century Williamsburg

WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

HERE is Mr. John D. Rockefeller's compensation to the American scene for the horrors of Radio City. Over against the skyscraping monstrosities of that rectangle in the heart of Manhattan may be set the college buildings, the Wythe house or the Paradise house in this town of the cavalier days now being restored through Mr. Rockefeller's munificence.

The ancient Capitol in which Patrick Henry cried out in passion, "Give me liberty or give me death!" is nearing completion in a new construction built from the plans of the edifice erected in 1704 and burned in 1832. William and Mary College, established in 1693, and numbering among its alumni Presidents Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler, and Chief Justice John Marshall, has had its three original buildings, the chief of which was designed by the illustrious architect, Christopher Wren, restored, and many new ones of similar type of colonial architecture erected, so that the campus presents an impressive spectacle.

When a child seven or eight years old, I, with my mother, was a guest in the president's house, built in 1732 and occupied for a time by Lord Cornwallis prior to his surrender at Yorktown. Desperately poor was the college in those days succeeding the Civil War. Three buildings were all the campus boasted, and there were not more than fifty students in attendance. The president's house had been accidentally burned by French soldiers after the surrender at Yorktown, and was restored by King Louis XVI from his private funds.

The later restoration by Mr. Rockefeller has been more effective, for I can recall the ruinous state of the building when I tenanted it, while today it is a beautiful specimen of colonial architecture. About it, as about many of the buildings in the college yard and in the town, are clumps of ancient box, tenderly shielded from the extremes of weather by wooden framework. Everywhere intelligent and harmonious planting is keeping pace with architectural reconstruction.

* * *

Williamsburg was settled in 1632, and its rebirth may be dated at 1927, when Mr. Rockefeller began the task of restoring the ancient beauty and quaintness of the town. The task was not an easy one. The restoration of such of the ancient houses as were still standing was comparatively simple, but in many instances only the foundations remained of important edifices. Such, for example, was the case of the peculiarly picturesque old Capitol and the Governor's Mansion, both of which, rebuilt from the original plans, are now approaching completion.

The first theater ever erected in America is now represented only by a rectangular foundation level with the ground. It is clear that to construct authentic reproductions of buildings so wholly destroyed as were these requires diligent historic and archæological research. The story of how this work was prosecuted is too long to tell here, but some of the plans and ancient pictures were found in most unlikely spots, the British Museum furnishing not a few.

The corporation created by Mr. Rockefeller has bought most of the properties it is reconstructing. Where the edifice has been the home of a family, its occupants are permitted to continue their tenancy under very favorable conditions, and I heard in many quarters of Virginia expressions of gratitude for the economic advantage that had thus come to a very impoverished town. At the present moment the general effect of the reconstruction work is to give a somewhat ragged and spotty appearance to the streets.

On the Duke of Gloucester Street, for example, carefully restored residences, taverns and public buildings alternate with ruined foundations and vacant lots. But the work of creating a harmonious whole is going on apace. New buildings, shops and such, are in a style in harmony with the more ancient, and one of the most picturesque and authentic bears the sign of a nation-wide chain store.

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The millions which Mr. Rockefeller has expended in the re-creation of this historic shrine are trifling compared with his investment in Radio City. Yet in the ages to come it will be this quiet Virginia college town, rather than the garish home of the talkie and the radio, upon which his fame will rest. Somehow the contrast suggests to me Emerson's enunciation of the law of compensation under which apparent evil is always offset by a positive good.

And I find, too, an odd coincidence in the fact that what this millionaire is doing for history in the East, is being paralleled in a way by Henry Ford's historic village now being developed at Dearborn, Mich. Less harmonious than the Williamsburg project, Mr. Ford's village is made by bringing together from far-off places historic edifices such as Edison's laboratory, Lincoln's law office, an ancient church and even a stern-wheel steamer from the Suwanee River. The effect is more bizarre than the authentic colonial of Williamsburg, but highly interesting. It is a happy thing that the depression has left a few millionaires thus able to contribute to public education.

Two Women

IT IS rather curious that to my knowledge nobody has yet remarked on a coincidence in connection with the appointment of the first woman Cabinet member in the United States. This is that Miss Perkins has taken over an office, the Department of Labor, corresponding to that to which the first woman Cabinet member in Britain was elevated. The coincidence is, of course, merely a matter of record. It is natural that the office should attract women. Women are more interested than men in human relations. And there is no office which affords more opportunity for these relations than that of Labor.

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But the two women are alike only in this interest. Otherwise they are remarkably unlike. Margaret Bondfield, the first British woman to attain Cabinet rank, came from the people. I mean by this more or less European remark that she became concerned with the lot of Labor in the hard school of experience. She hailed from Northampton. Those who have read H. G. Wells's early books will recall the pictures he paints of the severity of life in a draper's shop. Miss Bondfield was an apprentice in one of them. It was her university. She entered political life through labor union channels, fighting for shorter hours, better conditions, more wages. The heart came first, but the head developed rapidly, making her a formidable force in the British Labor movement.

The growing intellectuality of Miss Bondfield never changed her, to outward seeming. "Maggie" she remained, always ready to laugh and make others laugh with her. This was borne in upon me on one occasion when I had to "cover" a Labor conference. Entering the cloakroom with a colleague, with whom I was engaged in earnest argument, I divested myself of my coat, and handed it absent-mindedly to a person whom I vaguely thought was the attendant. The coat hung on my outstretched hand while I continued to talk. Nobody having taken it, I looked around, and gazed into Miss Bondfield's eyes, which were lit up with amusement. "I'm in charge of the conference, not the cloakroom," she said, with a laugh. Her merriment completely dissolved my embarrassment. Miss Bondfield has the same quick answer for that bane of the British candidate for Parliament, the heckler. Only one other woman can compete with her, Lady Astor. Neither is ever at a loss for the swift retort to a captious questioner that in England can easily turn the hostility of an entire audience into support.

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There was no strenuous struggle in Miss Perkins's early life. Her nurturing in the cloistered quiet of a home handed down from old New England forbears was far removed, atmospherically as well as geographically, from the gas-lit back room of a Northampton draper's shop. Her university was a real college. Miss Perkins entered the Labor movement as a social, not a Labor, worker, intent on bettering other people's lot.

In Britain she would be classified among the intellectual, as contrasted with the trade union, wing of the Labor Party. On second thoughts, she wouldn't; for there is no Labor Party in the United States, and the party to which Miss Perkins is now affiliated is one which was started by a landowner of Virginia. There is a Jeffersonian aloofness and intellectuality about Miss Perkins. It is exemplified in her love for data. Several times during the last Administration she protested against tendencious statistics that on occasion seeped out of Washington. And it is quite in keeping with her character that her housecleaning of the Department of Labor has begun with the information section.

Nevertheless her heart is as warm as Miss Bondfield's. Those who heard her on the radio the other night will have no difficulty in agreeing. To her the living standard is a "flying goal," and she never allows herself to lose sight of it, or ceases to work for it.

In the quest she will have to undergo what Miss Bondfield underwent in her teens, namely, the rough and tumble of political life. But she will be able to endure it. For already she is acquitting herself in that arena like a veteran. As Mrs. Roosevelt recently confided to a radio audience, on the authority of the congressmen concerned, no Cabinet member has ever made a better impression on a House committee.

From the standpoint of cabinet ministers, the House of Commons is the equivalent of congressional committees. But in this respect Miss Perkins need not fear comparison with Miss Bondfield. "Maggie" regarded the House with so much more respect than the hustings that she clung to her notes in making her statements. Miss Perkins, however, gave the committeemen as good as she received in a viva voce examination.

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This excursion in dissimilarities brings us back to the likeness between these two distinguished women. Both deny that there is such a thing as woman's attitude on any question. The human element has no sex. It will therefore be served in the United States by its woman Secretary as it was so notably served in Britain by its woman Minister.

H. B. E.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Exuberant in Its Own Verbosity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Whether the pungent phrase "exuberance of his own verbosity" was coined by Benjamin Disraeli, or was the prior product of some equally gifted phrase maker, I do not know. Certainly Winston Churchill could not have been its author.

It could not have been in common use, or it would not have been so vividly impressed upon my thought on the occasion when first seen by me in the London press the morning after the banquet at the Knightsbridge Barracks in London in 1876. It was an epoch-making event. To Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, it probably marked the zenith of an extraordinary career. The Marquis of Salisbury, the Foreign Secretary, and himself—the Prime Minister—had just returned from signing the Treaty of Berlin.

Even today it is not difficult to understand the glee with which one long known as a master of pungent phrases grasped such an opportunity to pillory in picturesque phrase his eloquent and redoubtable opponent, the Liberal leader, William Ewart Gladstone. As far as I can recall the part of the speech containing the phrase in question, the language was:

"Which would you prefer to conduct the Government, a body of English gentlemen, graced with the favor of their sovereign, and the confidence and support of their countrymen, or a sophisticated rhetorician intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with a vivid imagination which is ever ready to malign an opponent and to glorify himself?" ROBERT BAKER.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Costly Bargains"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "Costly Bargains" recalls to me that in 1929 I lived in the same house as a girl operator who worked in the factory of a large departmental store. This was the year of good prices, but this girl received considerably less than $1 for making a coat for an adult (with the exception of the finishing) which was sold for $35 to $85. It would seem from this that whether the article is sold at a bargain price or not, the operator's price is fixed at the time the article is made, and the manufacturer is the one who reaps the difference in price, whether it be high or low.

The wretchedness of the "sweating den" portrayed in the "Song of the Shirt" has prevented the writer from ever attending a bargain sale, although leftovers have been purchased at the end of seasons at reduced prices, there being only one of a kind and nothing to choose from.

It would be interesting to know if the operators really benefit by the sale of merchandise at normal prices. Purchasers would certainly be influenced by the knowledge that the worker was receiving a just recompense for work.

Toronto, Ont. IDA J. CHATTERLEY.